

# MANUFACTURERS RECORD

## BEWARE!

**I**NDIVIDUAL Liberty is based on the right of free men to enjoy freedom of opportunity. Liberty means the chance to prosper economically and develop mentally, morally, and spiritually. It means the opportunity for each to build his own life according to his own ideas and the dictates of his own conscience. It is the very essence of "the pursuit of happiness."

The doctrine of Individual Liberty is a doctrine based on faith in humanity. Such faith cannot exist, unless most of us have faith in ourselves and a humbleness of spirit that recognizes a like quality in our neighbors.

Individual Liberty, safeguarded by the Constitution and guaranteed by democratic institutions, is our cherished national heritage.

Communism, Socialism, Welfarestatism or any other ism that lures us individually into subservience to government by slyly and dishonestly exploiting this faith—by appealing to our charitable instincts and compassion for the less fortunate among us, is the lowest kind of deception that can be practiced on a nation of intelligent people.

# high grade International phosphates



Modern, mechanized mines and plants, with largest production capacity in the industry, assure prompt deliveries of carefully prepared phosphates for all purposes.

Mines and Plants in Florida at Noralyn, Peace Valley, Achan, Mulberry; in Tennessee at Mt. Pleasant and Wales.



Phosphate for  
the Manufacture of Complete  
Plant Foods

Phosphate  
for the Manufacture  
of Industrial Chemicals

Natural  
Ground Rock Phosphate  
for Direct Application  
to the Soil



PHOSPHATE DIVISION

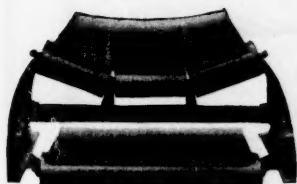
**INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION**

General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6

*This advertisement is appearing currently in magazines reaching fertilizer manufacturers*

# Partial List of WHAT WE MAKE

TO HELP YOU IN YOUR HANDLING  
AND PROCESSING OPERATIONS



**BELT CONVEYORS—IDLERS**



**SCRAPER CONVEYORS**

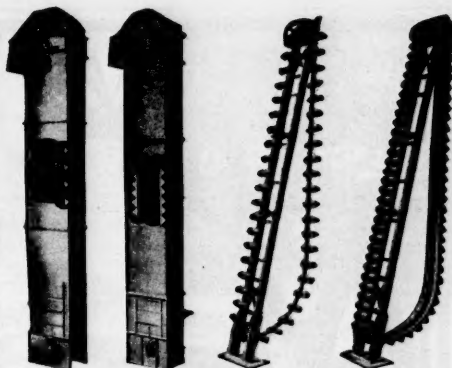
For handling bulk material horizontally or on incline, discharging at fixed point through valves in trough bottom. Also wood or steel Apron Conveyors.



**M-V MECHANICAL  
VIBRATING CONVEYORS**

For conveying abrasive, lumpy or rough materials, hot or cold, dry or wet, as well as fine materials. Up to 80' can be operated by one drive unit. Also electric vibrating conveyors, feeders, screens and packers.

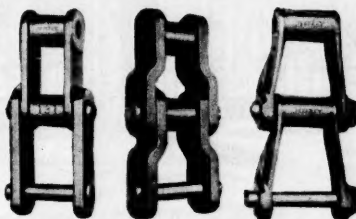
Check these items . . . likely you need one or more right now. We build a complete line of equipment for handling, processing and reducing all kinds of material. We cannot show everything Jeffrey builds to speed production and cut costs, but send for Booklet No. 832 for a quick picture of our extensive line. Jeffrey's engineering facilities are available for laying out complete handling and processing systems or the application of individual units.



**BUCKET ELEVATORS**



**SPIRAL  
CONVEYORS**

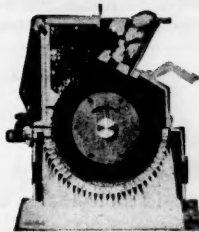


**CHAINS  
SPROCKETS  
ATTACHMENTS**



**FEEDERS—CONVEYORS**

A wide range of sizes and types in electric vibrating feeders, conveyors, screens, packers, etc. Absolute control over tonnage handled.



**CRUSHERS—SHREDDERS  
GRINDERS—PULVERIZERS**



**BARREL PACKERS**

For economy in packing operations—reduce size of container, increase its capacity and cut shipping costs. Also conveyor-type packers and packing tables.

More detailed  
information on request.

# THE JEFFREY

**MANUFACTURING COMPANY** Established 1877

926 North Fourth St., Columbus 16, Ohio

Baltimore 2	Boston 16	Cincinnati 2	Detroit 13	Houston 2	New York 7	St. Louis 2
Beckley, W. Va.	Buffalo 2	Cleveland 15	Forty Fort, Pa.	Jacksonville 2	Philadelphia 3	Salt Lake City 1
Birmingham 3	Chicago 1	Denver 2	Harlan, Ky.	Milwaukee 2	Pittsburgh 22	
Jeffrey Mfg. Co. Ltd., Montreal, Canada			The Gallon Iron Works & Mfg. Co., Gallon and Bucyrus, Ohio			
British Jeffrey-Diamond Ltd., Wakefield, England			Gallon (Great Britain Ltd.), Wakefield, England			
Jeffrey-Gallon (Pty.) Ltd., Johannesburg, S. A.			The Ohio Malleable Iron Co., Columbus, Ohio			
			The Kilbourne & Jacobs Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio			

Complete Line of  
Material Handling,  
Processing and  
Mining Equipment

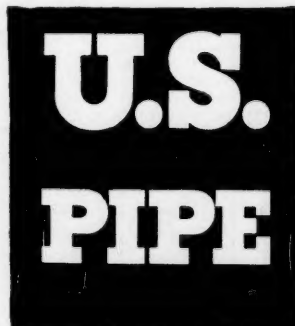




*New York's City Hall, completed in 1811, as it looked 100 years ago*

The City of New York has several cast iron water mains in service that were laid more than a century ago. They are part of approximately 5,000 miles of cast iron mains representing about 98% of all the pipe in New York's distribution system. The contrast in traffic and construction, above and underground, today and 100 years ago, is fantastic. Yet the shock-strength, crushing-strength and beam-strength of cast iron mains have enabled them to withstand the unforeseen stresses imposed by vast changes. Because of these strength factors and effective resistance to corrosion, cast iron water and gas mains laid over 100 years ago, are still serving in the streets of 38 cities in the United States and Canada.

**United States Pipe and Foundry Company,  
General Offices, Burlington, N. J. Plants and Sales  
Offices Throughout the U. S. A.**



NUMBER TEN OF A SERIES



# MANUFACTURERS RECORD

ESTABLISHED 1882

Devoted to the Industrial Development of the South and Southwest



Volume 120

October 1951

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Caldwell R. Walker, Editor, Blue Book	Samuel A. Lauver, News Editor
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OCTOBER NINETEEN FIFTY-ONE

## The South's Local Service Airline

MORE AND MORE PEOPLE  
are finding that they can  
SAVE MORE AND MORE TIME  
AND MONEY  
by using  
MORE AND MORE SOUTHERN  
AIRWAYS SERVICE

ROUND TRIP "Commuter" TICKETS  
on Southern frequently cost less than  
the total expenses of surface travel for  
the same distance! Too, you arrive re-  
freshed and relaxed . . . You can rent  
a car at your destination if you wish  
. . . And convenient return trips on  
Southern speed you home sooner!

The South's Local Service Airline offers  
fast, direct, daily flights from 31 lead-  
ing cities of the South. Connecting  
service everywhere!



WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE Your  
Local Southern Airways Office for Full  
Details, Reservations.



General Offices — Municipal Airport  
BIRMINGHAM

Sales Offices — Municipal Airport  
ATLANTA



This advertisement was published in Alabama newspapers during Alabama Industry Week—September 10-15, 1951.

## “A Bird in the Hand . . .”

This is Alabama Industry Week. Its purpose is to invite to the attention of Alabamians the importance to each citizen of industries already located here. The industries *already* located in Alabama are the industries which *today* lay the golden eggs of payrolls and taxes. How they fare, and how they are regarded, has a large bearing on the decision of other industries to locate in Alabama.

Materials, adequate help to process them, markets, transportation facilities, suitable plant sites and other things are important. Many communities in many states can compete equally in these fields. Often, however, when a location for expanding or for a new industry is under consideration, the decision sometimes rests on a report of the community's regard for existing industry. If the report is negative, and assuming that the existing industry merits regard, the new industry sometimes decides to go elsewhere.



Any community's *existing* industry (the bird in the hand) is worth many *prospective* industries (the birds in the bush). But the “birds in the bush” often are influenced by what happens to the “bird in the hand.” If what happens is pleasant, new industries want to share the experience.

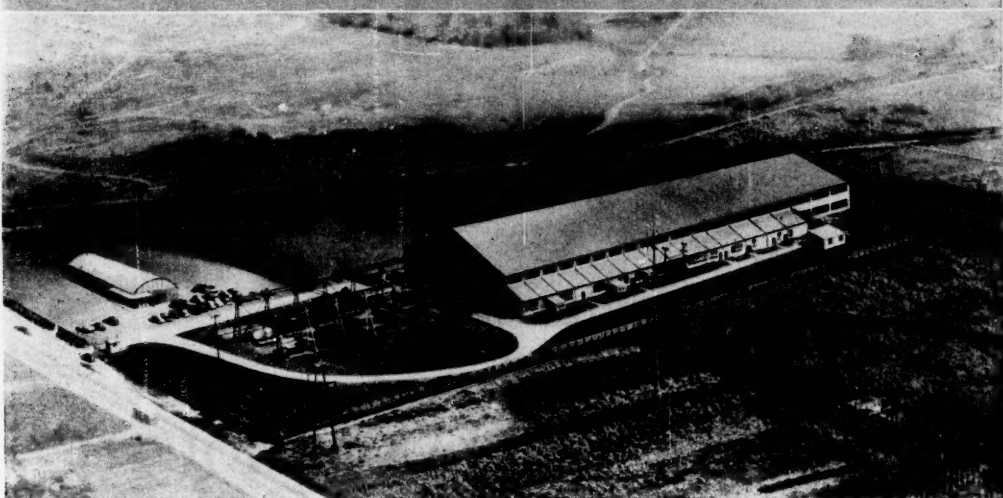
Published by

# Alabama Power Company

in recognition of the many other Alabama industries which, too, are

Helping Develop Alabama

# Increase Production at No Increased Investment —with Butler Facilities and Experience



*Butler Manufacturing Company's Birmingham, Ala. Plant*

Now Butler offers you the modern facilities of our Birmingham, Alabama plant to expand your production of specially fabricated steel products . . . *without* increasing your capital investment.

This 40-acre plant is geared for fast precision production. Facilities include a wide variety of shears, rolls, presses, press brakes, and welding equipment. Shipping and receiving facilities are excellent.

Butler's more than 50 years of experience and skill combined with modern metalworking machinery assure you that a Butler special fabrication job will meet your rigid specifications. Get all the facts today . . . with no obligation to you whatever. Mail coupon below for complete information.



## BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Kansas City, Mo.

Galesburg, Ill.

Richmond, Calif.

Minneapolis, Minn.

*Write for 52 page*  
**New Facilities Catalog**

Describes, in detail, Butler  
facilities available to you.

### BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Dept. MN710  
Birmingham 8, Alabama

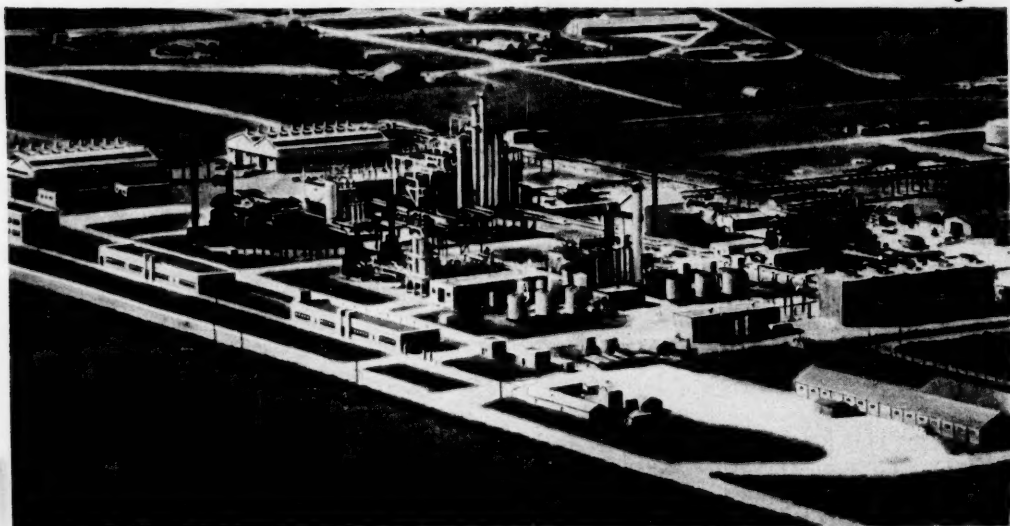
Please send me your new catalog describing facilities available in the Butler Birmingham, Alabama, plant.

Name

Firm

Address

City  Zone  State



Overall View showing new facilities . . . Ethylene Plant, Ethanol Plant and Isopropanol Plant

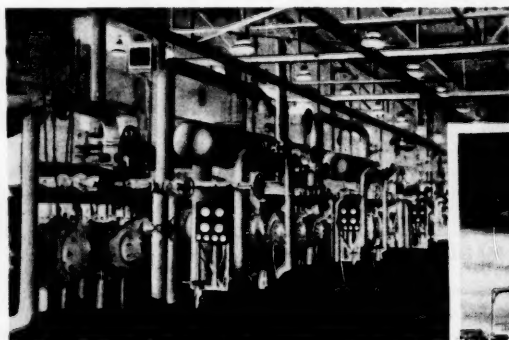
## THE GIANT *of* GRANGEMOUTH

The British Petroleum Chemicals Ltd. plant at Grangemouth, Scotland, will supply the British Isles with a diversified line of important industrial chemicals and chemical intermediates derived from

a crude petroleum stock. It was designed by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation and built under the supervision of E. B. Badger & Sons Co. (Great Britain) Ltd.

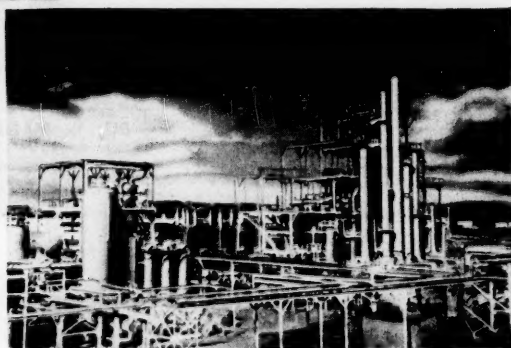
### STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION

A SUBSIDIARY OF STONE & WEBSTER, INC.



Compressor House — Interior

ETHYLENE PLANT  
Cracking and Fractionating Structures



# NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

COMPILED FROM REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY CONSTRUCTION BULLETIN

## ALABAMA

**ANNISTON**—Anniston Manufacturing Co., plans cloth storage building.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Appleton Electric Co., Chicago, plans 1-floor plant.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., erect locker building, 1329 Erie St., \$68,000.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Dixie Ohio Express Co., \$71,000 motor freight terminal, 18th St. & 22nd Ave. N.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Dunham GMC plants building addition and alterations, 216 S. 12th St. Pemberton & Mims, Title Guarantee Bldg., Archs.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Federal Metals Division, American Smelting & Refining Co., New York, manufacturing buildings for new metal refining, Acipco, vicinity Finley Yards.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Harris Transfer Co., plan \$38,000 warehouse.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Van Keuren Davis & Co., American Life Bldg., plans \$50,000 office building, 7th Ave. S.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Woodward Iron Co., Woodward, plans ammonia plant building.

**DECATUR**—Wolverine Tube Division, plant addition, \$120,000.

**MOBILE**—American Bitumals Co., 250,000 barrel expansion storage capacity, Mobile, Ala. and Bayview, Md., plans.

**MUSCLE SHOALS**—Monsanto Chemical Co., 1700 S. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo., signed letter contract with Army Chemical Warfare Service for operation and maintenance of government Chlorine Gas plant.

**TRUSSVILLE**—Appleton Electric Co., Chicago, Ill., building manufacturing plant, \$1,800,000.

## ARKANSAS

**HICKORY RIDGE**—Howarth E. Taylor, Taylor Seed Processing Plant, has \$48,500 RFC loan.

**LITTLE ROCK**—Spartan Aircraft Co., Tulsa, Okla., plan integrated aluminum plant near Little Rock, \$102,000,000.

**NORTH LITTLE ROCK**—Tennessee Products & Chemical Co., acquired Perlite plant of Muehl-Lite Corp.

**SPRINGDALE**—Denison Poultry & Egg Co., large poultry processing plant.

## FLORIDA

**FLORIDA**—Hudson Pulp & Paper Corp., acquired approx. 240,000 acres in Dixie, Gilchrist, and Lafayette counties from Perpetual Forests, Inc. Will use land in connection with operation of Palatka and other mills.

**ATLANTA**—American Cane Co., plans leasing warehouse on Winterhaven-Lakeland Highway, adj. Seaboard Airline Railroad, from which a siding will be constructed.

**FOLEY**—Buckeye Cellulose Corp., subsidiary of Proctor & Gamble Co., acquired 440,000 acre tract pine timberland, to provide cellulose pulp for operation of multi-million dollar dissolving pulp plant.

**HALLEAH**—Royal Interprise, Inc., 254 E. 5th St., construct four factory buildings, \$90,000.

**JACKSONVILLE**—Tennessee Products & Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn., plans new plant.

**MADISON**—Florida Power Corporation, new Suwanee River plant, East of Madison, \$6,000,000.

**MIAMI**—H. G. Berning, Inc., 1200 N.E. 1st Ave., warehouse addition, Donald Rowell, 4130 Braganza Ave., Coconut Grove, Archt.

**MIAMI**—Frohman Manufacturing Co., Inc., has DPA loan of \$175,000 for building alterations and machinery and equipment purchase.

**MIAMI**—Maurice & Sidney Gans, 1401 N.W. 22nd St., \$36,000 factory, Watson, Touby & Watson, 1395 N.W. 21st St., Miami, Archts.-Engrs.

**MIAMI**—Miami Engraving Co., 340 N.W. 71st St., factory at 245 N.E. 37th St., \$49,500. Pamorow Turner, 620 N.E. 127th St., North Miami, Archt.

**MIAMI**—R. J. Parker, truck terminal, 2055 N.W. 3rd Ave. Specter & Sons, 575 S.W. 22nd Ave., Contrs.; Jules P. Channing & Assocs., 1575 Washington Ave., Miami Beach, Engrs., \$35,300.

**PLYMOUTH**—American Can Co., acquired 100-acre tract for future expansion program.

**JACKSONVILLE**—Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp., Carl McFarlin Jr., Vice-pres., Nashville, Tenn., acquired 24-acre tract South side Edgewood Ave. near Grand Crossing Section. Plan erection of Perlite plant on part of tract and reserving some land for future expansion. Also considering erection of mineral wool manufacturing plant.

## GEORGIA

**ATLANTA**—A. D. Adair & McCarty Brothers, Inc. have \$75,000 RFC loan.

**ATLANTA**—Bins & Equipment Co., addition to warehouse, \$17,095. Fuller & Beckett, 88 Walton St., Atlanta, Archts.

**ATLANTA**—Gaylord Container Corp., factory addition.

**ATLANTA**—Shredded Paper Co., has NPA approval for warehouse, \$64,000.

**ATLANTA**—West Easton Realty Co., 834 DeKalb Ave., \$44,000 manufacturing plant.

**CARTERSVILLE**—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., expansion program at Atco Plant.

**CHAMBLEE**—J. I. Case Co., has NPA approval for branch warehouse, \$225,000.

**COLUMBUS**—Central Georgia Railway Co., plans multi-million dollar industrial development.

**COBBLE**—W. C. Reynolds, W. C. Reynolds Co. and Cordele Mill & Elevator Co., have \$15,560 RFC loan.

**DALTON**—South Latex Corp., Austell, has acquired compounding equipment of Testworth Laboratories.

## New and Expanding Plants

### Reported in September—

166

Total For

First Nine Months of 1951

1766

First Nine Months of 1950

1729

**GAINESVILLE**—L. B. Springle Lumber Co., has \$20,000 RFC loan.

**Macon**—Akers Motor Lines, freight terminal, James C. Wise, Atlanta, Archt.

**VALDOSTA**—National Container Corp., plans \$25,000,000 Kraft pulp, board and paper mill near Valdosta.

## KENTUCKY

**KENTUCKY**—Paradise Collieries, Inc., new subsid. of West Virginia Coal & Coke Corp., has secured lease rights and purchased fee holdings of Pittsburgh & Midway Coal Mining Co. in Paradise Coal field of Western Kentucky. Plan new strip mine with cleaning plant.

**BLACKEY**—Wardrup Packing Co., Inc., has \$100,000 RFC loan.

**CALVERT CITY**—B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., building chemical plant, Dalton & Dalton, The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio, Archts.

**VERSAILLES**—Standard Products Co., H. D. Myers, pres., Cleveland, Ohio, will occupy plant to be built by city, \$1,000,000.

## LOUISIANA

**LOUISIANA**—Freeport Sulphur Co., 122 E. 42d St., New York, announced plans for \$10,040,000 to \$15,000,000 mining plant.

**CHALMETTE**—Kaiser Aluminum Corporation, doing brick, concrete block and glazed tile work on plant.

**GRETTA**—Otis W. Sharp & Son, Inc., 5000 S. Saratoga St., New Orleans, 1-story warehouse, Weiss & Silverstein, 611 Common St., Archts.

**HARVEY**—Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, adhesive plant.

**NEW ORLEANS**—Curtain Development Co., Chartres and Louisa Sts., 1-story warehouse, \$132,521.

**RAYNE**—Edmundson Storage Co., Inc., has \$40,000 RFC loan.

## MARYLAND

**BALTIMORE**—W. F. Assau Canning Co., Inc., has \$50,000 RFC loan.

**BALTIMORE**—Baltimore Sales Book Co., warehouse addition, 3132 Frederick Ave., \$40,000.

**BALTIMORE**—Diamond Press Co., 1103 E. Pratt St., plans \$18,000 printing shop building.

**BALTIMORE**—Franklin Realty Co., 207 W. Franklin St., plans factory addition, 2315 Severn St.

**BALTIMORE**—Gunther Brewing Co., Inc., 1211 S. Conkling St., plans office alterations. Tyler, Ketcham & Myers, 513 Park Ave., Archts.

**BALTIMORE**—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., plans manufacturing building, \$55,000.

**BALTIMORE**—Richard Realty Co., 25 S. Liberty St., plans \$30,000 warehouse addition, 1208 Wicomico St.

**BALTIMORE**—Alexander Smith & Sons carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y., office, showroom and warehouse, Pulaski Highway, Sherrill Noonan, Inc., York, Pa., Contrs., \$250,000.

**BALTIMORE COUNTY**—Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, storage building and sintering building, \$115,000.

**BALTIMORE COUNTY**—Industrial Container Corp. of Maryland, \$350,000 warehouse, 8645 Pulaski Highway.

**BALTIMORE COUNTY**—Kennedy Manufacturing Co., two storage buildings, \$24,000.

**CURTIS BAY**—Davison Chemical plants expansion of plant facilities.

**FREDERICK**—Philo Corp., Tioga & C Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., cancelled plans for vacuum tube plant.

**MIDDLE RIVER**—Glenn L. Martin Co., purchased 7,000 ton hydraulic press; plans acquisition of another 6,500 ton press. Increasing production space at Middle River by 1,550,000 sq. ft. Storage area being expanded by more than 220,000 sq. ft. at 3 different locations in Baltimore.

**ROCKVILLE**—Washington Gas Light Co., plans standby gas storage plant, \$6,500,000.

**SPARROWS POINT**—Bethlehem Steel Co., service building-pipe mill.

## MISSISSIPPI

**CORINTH**—Mayor and Board of Aldermen, plan addition to Sanson Hosiery Mills building, \$45,621.

**HOLLY SPRINGS**—Mayor and Board of Aldermen of City, new \$54,400 factory to be leased to Coated Abrasives Co., Polk W. Asce, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., Archt.

**MERIDIAN**—City plan, bond issue for \$6,500,000 textile plant, to be leased to Textron, Inc., Royal Little, pres.

**MERIDIAN**—W. S. Dickey Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., plans \$1,650,000 clay manufacturing plant, State Agricultural & Industrial Board approved bond election to finance construction.

**WICKSBURG**—Merchants Co., building commercial feed manufacturing plant, \$475,000.

## MISSOURI

**BOONVILLE**—Missouri River Sand & Gravel Co., Inc., has \$42,800 RFC loan.

**CAPE GIRARDEAU**—M. E. Leming Lumber Co., has \$20,000 RFC loan.

**HERMANN**—Ritepoint Co., 4350 S. Kingshighway, St. Louis, plans factory addition, A. F. and Arthur Stauder, 3808 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Archts.

**KANSAS CITY**—Alkire Truck Lines, Inc., has \$40,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Bergiglia, Inc., has \$45,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Central Realty, Inc., has \$500,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—F. Guy Crumbaugh, Exchange Press, has \$20,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—David Manufacturing Co., has \$195,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Dwinell Co., has \$50,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Farm Belt Fertilizer & Chemical Co., has \$200,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—R. L. Faubion Co., Inc., has \$40,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Gaylord Chemical Co., has \$49,900 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Albert F. Harris, South-west Distributing Co., has \$18,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Charles Nash Hubbard, Hubbard Co., has \$25,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Kansas City Waste Paper Co., has \$30,000 RFC loan.

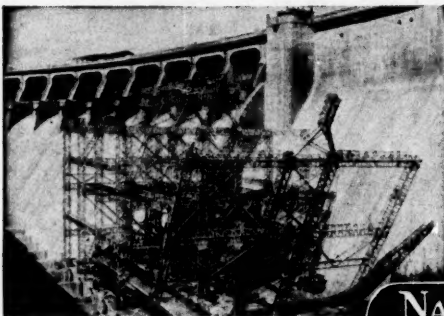
**KANSAS CITY**—Hans F. Kroehn, Osage Paper & Varnish, has \$45,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—James H. Marsh and Josephine A. Marsh, Stock Yards Printing Co., has \$15,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Ellis Sherman has \$23,000 RFC loan.

(Continued on page 10)





THE Nashville Bridge Company will gladly quote an structural steel requirements anywhere in the South and South west. Our skill in the fabrication and erection of intricate steel structures is well-known. We are particularly qualified to supply the Power Distributing Industries—hot-dip galvanized towers and switchyard structures—hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Fabrication and erection of both steel and machinery for movable type bridges is a specialty. Look to Nashville for simple steel requirements as well as intricate structural jobs.

Plants and offices in Nashville, Tennessee and Bessemer, Alabama. We also own and operate the Bessemer Galvanizing Works—largest galvanizing plant in the South.



## NASHVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY

NASHVILLE, TENN. — BESSEMER, ALA.

# NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

(Continued from page 9)

**KANSAS CITY**—Charles P. Shipley, Saddlery & Mercantile Co., has \$85,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Southside Investment Co. has \$20,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—United Hardware Co. has \$35,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—United Materials, Inc. has \$50,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Webb Belting Co. has \$200,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Western Mercantile Co., has \$200,000 RFC loan.

**KANSAS CITY**—Paul A. Williams has \$26,000 RFC loan.

**PARKVILLE**—Edward Hamilton Young has \$50,000 RFC loan.

**PARKVILLE**—Riverside Stadium, Inc., has \$20,000 RFC loan.

**ST. LOUIS**—Federated Metals Div., American Smelting & Refining Co., has acquired Frictionless Metal Co.

**UNIVERSITY CITY**—Mid-Continent Spring Co., 6315 Maple, plans factory addition, Syl. G. Schmidt & Assocs., 1819 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, archts.-engrs.

### NORTH CAROLINA

**CHARLOTTE**—Lion Oil Co., El Dorado, Ark., announced plans for \$30,000,000 plant for production anhydrous ammonia. Has DPA approval.

**MARBLE**—Peerless Textiles, Inc., plans large woolen and worsted mill.

**MORGANTON**—Drexel Furniture Co., Sam Freeman, Pur. Agt., warehouse, Six Associates, Inc. 1095 Hendersonville Road, Asheville, archts.

**ROANOKE RAPIDS**—Roanoke Rapids Paper Co., Inc., granted certificate of necessity for box board mill, probably to be located in Roanoke Rapids, \$3,315,000.

### OKLAHOMA

**OKLAHOMA**—Tri-State Steel Corp., E Earle Tomlin, pres., seeking certificate of necessity for \$1,000,000 electric steel plant.

**HOLDENVILLE**—Seamprufe, Inc., 412 Fifth Ave., New York, plans \$700,000 plant for production nylon tricot lingerie and hosiery. Harold Flood, Ardmore, Archt.

**MIAMI**—Reo Sales Inc. has \$29,700 RFC loan.

**OKLAHOMA CITY**—Chamber of Commerce announced plans for \$15,000,000 highway-industry-railroad moving program.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

**AIKEN**—President Harry S. Truman asked \$484,240,000 addition for plant being erected along Savannah River, to produce ingredients for H-Bomb.

**CHARLESTON**—Ford, Bacon & Davis, 39 Broadway, New York, surveying Bushy Park—to induce industries to locate in Charleston.

**COLUMBIA**—Crosland Construction Co., Inc. has \$100,000 RFC loan.

**GREENVILLE**—McKoy-Halgerson Co. has \$100,000 RFC loan.

**LAURENS**—Woonsocket Worsted Co., building plant.

**SPARTANBURG**—Arrow Armatures Co., Boston, Mass., \$250,000 plant on Beaumont Ave.

**WALLACE**—Delta Fishing Co. one-story warehouse addition \$170,000.

### TENNESSEE

**BELLS**—Winter Garden Freezer Co., Inc., has DPA loan of \$310,000 for expansion of plant facilities.

**CLEVELAND**—Bradley Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Inc. has \$75,000 RFC loan.

**CLEVELAND**—Peerless Textiles, Inc., has options to purchase over 250 acres in Black Fox Community for proposed textile mill.

**COOKEVILLE**—Wilson & Co., Inc., has NPA approval for \$98,000 warehouse.

**EAST TENN.**—Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp & Paper Mill, Ltd., plans newsprint plant \$45,000,000.

**EMBREEVILLE**—Appalachian Mining & Smelting Co. has DPA loan of \$400,000 for purchase and installation of equipment.

**GREENFIELD**—Greenfield Manufacturing Co. has \$60,000 RFC loan.

**HUNTINGTON**—Industrial building; Hart & McBryde, Nashville, archts.

**MEMPHIS**—Chicago Metal Hose Co., Maywood, Ill., leased 120,000 sq. ft. plant to be erected by Union Realty Co.

**MEMPHIS**—Lazarov Brothers Steel Co., have \$45,000 RFC loan.

**MEMPHIS**—Sanitary Bag & Burlap plant office building; James H. Perrell, Archt.

**NASHVILLE**—Hunt Heater Corp. has \$200,000 RFC loan.

**TULLAHOMA**—Tullahoma Grain Co., Inc., W. W. Smith, pres., plans mill and office building.

### TEXAS

**TEXAS**—General Aniline & Film Co., Borden Co. and Phillips Chemical Co., to form Alamo Chemical Co. DPA issued certificate of necessity, authorizing fast tax-write-off of 50% of \$38,260,000 plant Alamo plans on Houston Ship Channel.

**AMARILLO**—Pantex plant, new masonry building and modification of existing masonry buildings, \$667,232.

**AMARILLO**—U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Chief Contract Div., Los Alamos, N. M., installing steam, air and condensate return systems, Pantex Plant, \$414,653.

**AMARILLO**—U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, P. O. Box 1086, fencing for Pantex plant, \$100,000 to \$200,000.

**BANGS**—Texans, Inc., has NPA approval for manufacturing plant, \$46,000.

**BOYD'S CREST**—Texas Laundry & Cleaning Co. \$25,000 addition to laundry and cleaning plant.

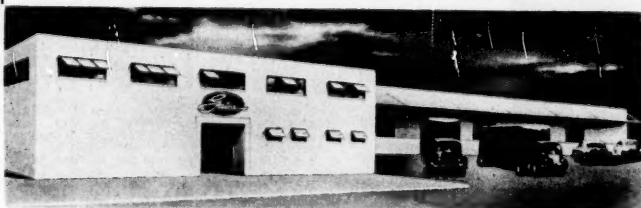
**DALLAS**—Ace Heater Manufacturing Co., 500 S. Fleming, \$27,000 water heater plant, 3922 Kolloch Drive.

**DALLAS**—General Electric Co. of Texas, 1801 S. Lamar St., one-story warehouse, \$206,000.

**DALLAS**—S. H. Lynch & Co., 2101 Pacific, NPA approval for office building, \$638,250.

(Continued on page 12)

## NEW HOME OF GATES RUBBER COMPANY



### in the TRINITY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

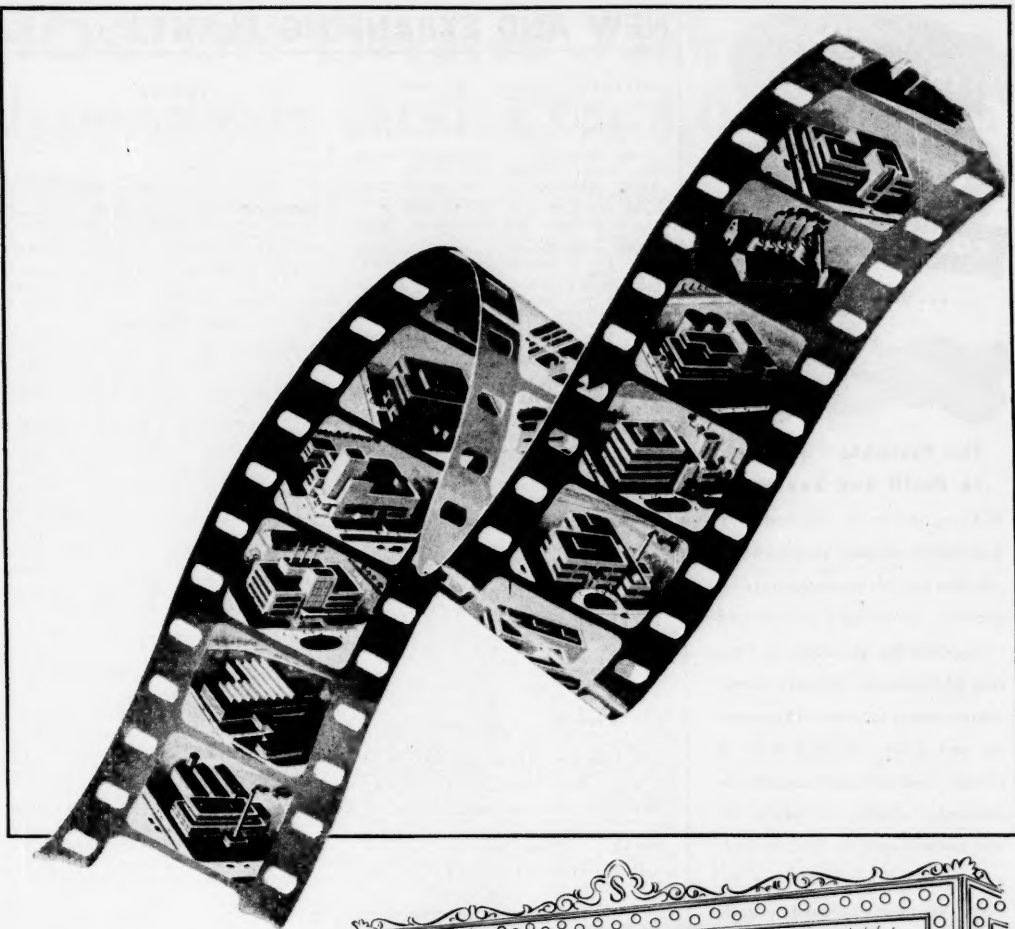
"Under the Skyline of Dallas"

The Southwestern offices and warehouse of the Gates Rubber Company is one of several plants recently completed or nearing completion.

For information on the Trinity Industrial District consult your real estate broker or . . .

**INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES CORP., 401 Republic Bk. Bldg., Dallas, Texas, Phone Riverside 6552.**





## ***This picture is* COLOSSAL**

**E**VEN the colorful adjectives of moviedom can't do justice to the amazing things that are going on in the busy industrial Southland today!

Everywhere along the 8,000-mile Southern Railway System, you see new factories going up... and infant industries growing up.

This is the picture of the modern South-

land, where challenging opportunities for industries are literally everywhere... in the abundant resources of the earth... in the expanding markets... in the unique benefits and advantages of every kind that are part and parcel of this "industrial wonderland."

*"Look Ahead—Look South!"*

*Ernest E. Harris*  
President



### **SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

*The Southern Serves the South*



### The Portable Pipeline to Profit and Savings

If it can ride on air, the best, most economical route for your materials—to box car, bin or production destination—is via light, durable and non-collapsible Spiratube. Its flexible, unobstructed passages convey maximum pay-load around corners, up and down, to hard-to-get-at places—and with minimum power-demand. Portable—it ideally fits into present systems. Sold through well-stocked distributors—Coast-to-Coast. Tried and approved by leading firms throughout the world.

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## NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

**DALLAS** — Trammel Crow, 3600 Armstrong, plans \$360,500 manufacturing electric bldg.

**EDMONSON** — B. C. Goree has \$98,960 RFC loan.

**FORT WORTH** — Consolidated Vultee Corp., paving, aircraft plant, \$78,191.

**FORT WORTH** — H. & N. T. Motor Freight Co. Heavy Sub-Division, plant motor freight building, Mark E. Miller of R. A. McGarry & Assoc., 3908 Lemmon St., Dallas & Chicago, Archt.

**FORT WORTH** — St. Louis Waste Material Co., 303 E. Broadway, warehouse building, \$125,000.

**HOUSTON** — Woodrow Alexander, 2008 W. Alabama Ave., Archt., plans warehouse, boiler room and rebuilding 6,000 ft. floor space area packing plant.

**HOUSTON** — Best Motor Freight Lines, Houston and Dallas, acquired site for freight terminal, Harvey Wilson Drive at Lockwood Drive.

**HOUSTON** — Garrett Tool Co., one-story shop building, \$60,000.

**HOUSTON** — Mission Manufacturing Co., 5400 Jensen Drive, \$37,000 shop addition.

**HOUSTON** — Southern Display Sign Service, 1801 Milby St., 1-story office and shop building, Cato, Austin & Evans, 2103 Crawford St., Archts.

**LONE STAR** — Lone Star Steel Co., electrical equipment for new rolling mill, \$900,000.

**LUFKIN** — Land O'Pines Dairy Products, plans dairy building at Timberland Drive, Samuel G. Wiener & Wm. E. Wiener Commercial Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La., Archts.

**MALEEN** — Magnolia Paper Co., \$25,000 warehouse 21 N. 21st St.

**PANAMA** — Cabot Carbon Co., laboratory building, \$117,436, Cantrell & Co., Archts.

**ROCKDALE** — Aluminum Co. of America has NPA approval for \$100,000,000 plant to be located near Rockdale; to use lignite deposits in area for power.

**SAN ANTONIO** — The Borden Co., George Maggard, Mgr., addition to present plant, 875 E. Ashby Place, Atlee B. & Robert W. Ayres, Transit Tower, Archts.

**SAN ANTONIO** — Ike Haines, laundry bldg., corner Malone & Bessie Mae Drive; Ben Benson, civil engr., 833 Bandera Rd.

**SAN ANTONIO** — Sam Planto, 3109 Broadway, business building, John M. Marriott & Wallis J. Wade, Assoc. Archts., 905 Frost Bank Bldg.

**SHERMAN** — Sherman Manufacturing Co., plant addition, Jay Lowe Chapman & John Hall Brown, 501 M & P Bank Bldg., Archts.

**TYLER** — Texas Power & Light Co., erecting building, North Broadway & Locust St. George L. Dahl, 2101 N. St. Paul Dallas, Archt.

### VIRGINIA

**ALEXANDRIA** — Herbert Bryant, Inc., has NPA approval for warehouse, \$138,956.

**LYNCHBURG** — Lynchburg Wholesale Floral Corp. has NPA approval for warehouse and office, \$12,000.

**RICHMOND** — Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., erecting 240,000 bushel grain storage bin.

**RICHMOND** — Joslyn Co., 1801 High Point Ave., office and warehouse additions, Robert J. Leary, Archt., 110 N. 7th St.

**RICHMOND** — Manchester Board & Paper Co., plan \$100,000 storage plant.

**SOUTH NORFOLK** — Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp. has NPA approval for rebuilding storage warehouse, \$350,000.

### WEST VIRGINIA

**KERNERSVILLE** — I. G. Farben Corp., purchased 80 acres and abandoned stone quarry for development of industrial plant.

**MORGANTOWN** — Mathieson Chemical Corp., Balto., has leased Morgantown Ordnance Works.

**POINT PLEASANT** — U. S. Army plans \$32,000,000 plant on site of W. Va. Ordnance Works; manufacture gun barrels.

**SHINNISTON** — Consolidation Coal Co., sub. of Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., broken ground for new coal preparation plant at Williams Mine.

**SOUTH CHARLESTON** — Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Co., may construct a \$2,503,000 anhydrous ammonia plant; granted a certificate of necessity.

**WHEELING** — Louis Marx & Co., acquired Warwick China Co., plant.

**WILLOW ISLAND** — American Cyanamid Co. plans expansion of Melamine plant.

### Greenwood Mills Authorized to Build \$6,000,000 Plant

The National Production Board has awarded a certificate of necessity to Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S. C., which enables the firm to commence the building of a new \$6,000,000 cotton cloth mill at Greenwood.

According to J. C. Self, president, construction will get underway as soon as the necessary steel becomes available.

# HILL-CHASE

Sets the Pace in

# STEEL

J. H. ANDERSON  
ASHBORO, N. C.  
Ashboro 28405

K. W. BAY  
RICHMOND, VA.  
Richmond 7-4879

**The HILL-CHASE  
Steel Company of Md.**

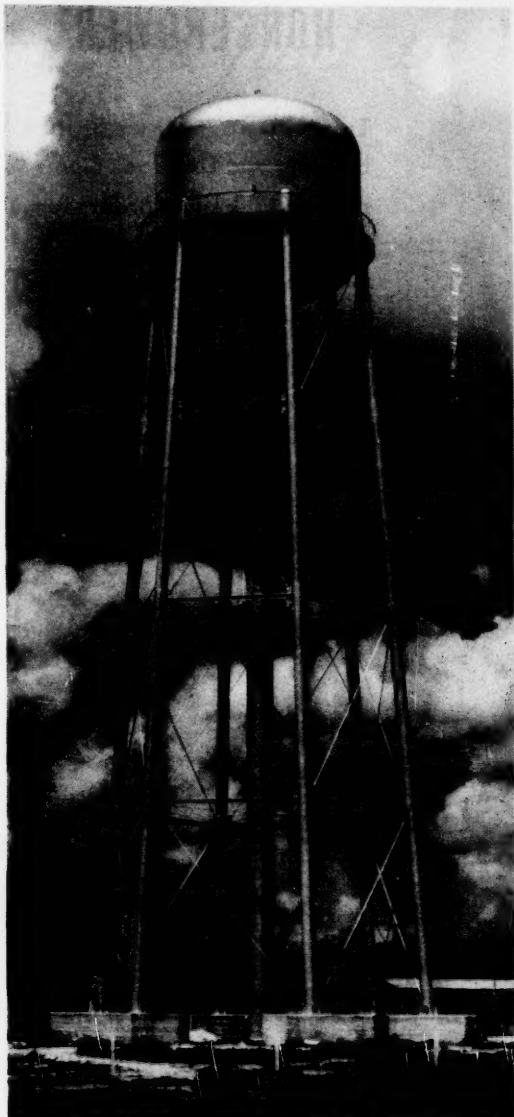
6311 Erdman Ave., Baltimore 5, Md.  
Phone—Peabody 7300



**Warehouse  
Stocks  
OF**

- COLD ROLLED STRIPS AND COILS
- COLD AND HOT ROLLED SHEETS
- GALVANIZED SHEETS
- COLD FINISHED STEEL BARS
- HOT ROLLED BARS AND SHEETS
- TOOL STEEL
- SEAMLESS AND WELDED TUBING
- SPRING STEELS (TEMP. & ANN.)
- STAINLESS SHEETS, BARS, TUBES
- DRILL ROD
- ALUMINUM SHEETS
- BOILER TUBES

# HORTON Elevated Tank provides dependable service for 1,000 homes



The modern Horton ellipsoidal-bottom elevated tank shown at the left was installed to help furnish a dependable water supply to residents of the Bunche Park housing development near Opa Locka, Florida.

We built this good looking structure for the Lantie Corporation of Opa Locka, Florida, builders and owners of Bunche Park. The project, now substantially completed, has facilities for comfortably housing 1,036 families.

Bunche Park's water system is entirely independent of any outside municipal system even though the housing project is located only a few miles north of Miami. The community obtains its water supply from wells in the development itself. The water is pumped into a ground level reservoir, treated by aeration and pumped into the new 150,000-gal. Horton elevated tank. Maximum water consumption has already reached 500,000 gallons per day.

Horton elevated tanks utilize the force of gravity to help keep water main distribution pressures uniform at all times. Elevated storage can be used to provide water to meet fire flow requirements. Better fire protection often means better insurance classifications and lower premiums. You enjoy even more economy with Horton elevated tanks because operating costs can be reduced by filling the tank during periods when power costs are low.

Take advantage of these safety, economy and convenience benefits offered by elevated water storage tanks. Horton ellipsoidal-bottom elevated tanks are built in standard capacities from 15,000 to 500,000 gallons. Write our nearest office for information or quotations.

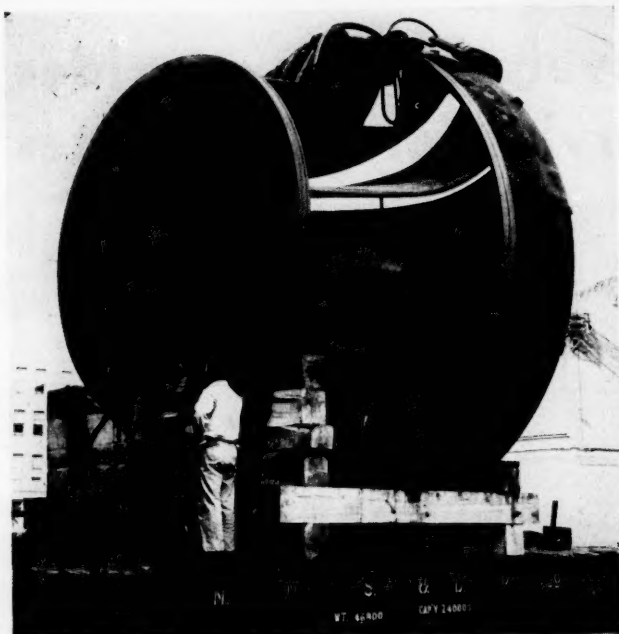
## CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY

Atlanta 3 .....2145 Healey Bldg.  
Birmingham 1 .....1530 North Fifth St.  
Boston 10 .....1920-201 Devonshire St.  
Chicago 4 .....2104 McCormick Bldg.  
Cleveland 15 .....2216 Guildhall Bldg.

Detroit 26 .....1510 Lafayette Bldg.  
Houston 2 .....2114 National Standard Bldg.  
Los Angeles 17 .....1517 General Petroleum Bldg.  
New York 6 .....3313-145 Broadway Bldg.  
Philadelphia 3 .....1619-1700 Walnut Street Bldg.

Salt Lake City 4 .....520 West 17th South St.  
San Francisco 4 .....1540-200 Bush St.  
Seattle 1 .....1320 Henry Bldg.  
Tulsa 3 .....1611 Heat Bldg.  
Washington 4, D. C. ....1144 Caffritz Bldg.

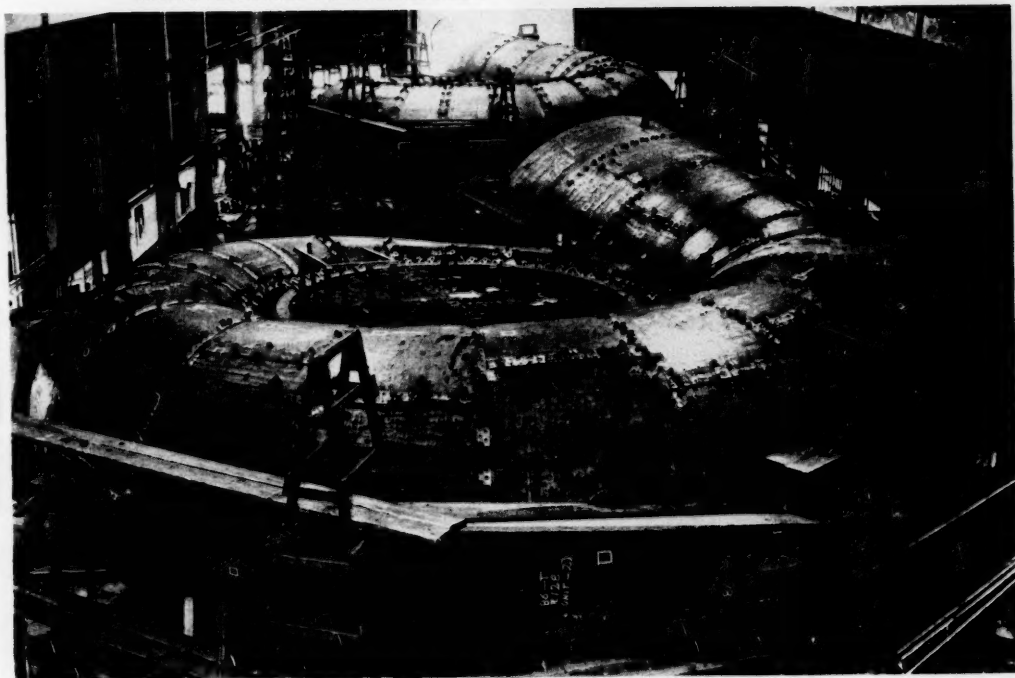
PLANTS IN BIRMINGHAM, CHICAGO, SALT LAKE CITY AND GREENVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA



RUNNER FOR BUGGS ISLAND DEVELOPMENT

## OVER EIGHT MILLION HORSEPOWER

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company has received orders for the building of hydraulic turbines aggregating a rated output of 8,135,000 horsepower.



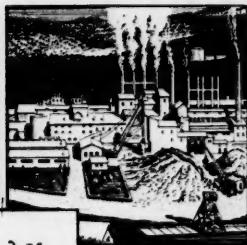
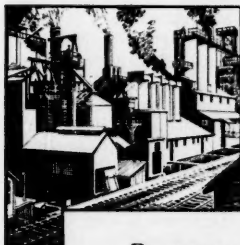
ASSEMBLY OF SPIRAL CASINGS FOR C. J. STRIKE DEVELOPMENT

**NEWPORT NEWS**  
SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY  
Newport News, Virginia

# Looking for Limestone?

## You'll find it in the . . .

### Land of Plenty\*



Do you need limestone in your business? If you do, look to the Land of Plenty\* where some of the nation's great limestone deposits are found — plenty now being processed — additional deposits as yet undeveloped.

Is it high calcium stone you need? You'll find it here. Do you want a high magnesium content? It's available in the Land of Plenty.

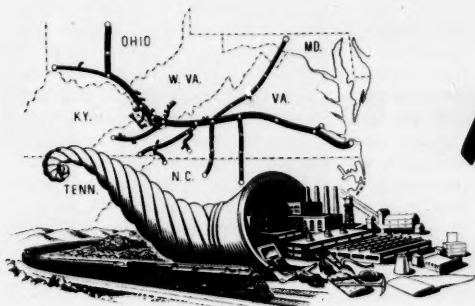
Let us know your requirements as to analysis and preferred area.

Let Norfolk and Western plant location specialists tell you, in confidence and without obligation, exactly what the Land of Plenty offers your new plant. This department has a half-century of experience in helping manufacturers find suitable plant sites. Write, wire or phone the Industrial and Agricultural Department, Drawer MR-418, Norfolk and Western Railway, Roanoke, Va.

#### INVESTIGATE THE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE LAND OF PLENTY —

The world's finest all-purpose Bituminous Coal . . . equable weather . . . skilled, home-rooted manpower . . . adequate industrial power and water . . . cooperative state and local governments . . . progressive, clean communities . . . Norfolk and Western *Precision Transportation* for swift, safe, economical delivery to domestic markets, and to the markets of the world through the year-round, ice-free Port of Norfolk . . . and room to grow.

THESE ADVANTAGES HELP SPELL SUCCESS FOR INDUSTRIES REQUIRING LIMESTONE IN THE LAND OF PLENTY.



## Norfolk and Western RAILWAY

SERVING THE SIX GREAT STATES IN THE LAND OF PLENTY  
\*VIRGINIA • WEST VIRGINIA • OHIO  
NORTH CAROLINA • MARYLAND • KENTUCKY



# LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

*"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,*

*Make the mighty ocean, and the pleasant land."*

**The Lesser Evil.** The proposal to have the Federal Government tax gambling is fundamentally wrong. The use of federal taxing power in an effort to destroy gambling, or at least illegal gambling, would be the biggest step ever taken towards the destruction of local government.

The evils of gambling are great enough. But the evils of ever increasing centralization of power in Washington are even greater. For local corruption can be exposed and cleaned up if the communities involved want to see the thing through and if they retain the final responsibility for doing so. The idea that Collectors of Internal Revenue and Treasury agents can purify cities, counties and even whole states by taking over the functions of sheriffs and policemen is fantastic.

**Basically Wrong.** Under capitalism, success cannot be guaranteed and failure falls only on the shoulders of the individuals whose money is involved. That is what is so fundamentally wrong with the RFC. When the government bolsters obsolescence, it does not benefit anyone except the incompetent. It would, from the capitalist standpoint, be preferable for the business to fail and to have someone take it over who is capable of greater efficiency and managerial skill. Similarly, when the government creates new businesses by government loans, as in the various Kaiser enterprises, it serves no wholesome purpose, as it is a defiance of the concept that the enterpriser takes his own risks.

**Primary Factor in Costs.** The controversy in recent years as to whether price increases or wage increases initiate the inflationary spiral is relatively pointless. Prices are determined by various demand and supply factors, one of which is wage costs per unit of output. However, increased wages do push up unit costs and hence prices under a system of price controls, and they also provide many consumers with

funds to pay higher prices. In an inflationary situation, wage increases, like any cost increases, have this double-barreled effect upon prices, since a rise in costs to one person is an increase in income to another. The higher income augments demand in general. When the increases in costs and demand become so wide-spread that the upward movement is self-generating, we are in the familiar income-price spiral.

**Socialist Cancer.** The Tennessee Valley Authority was "sold" to this country under false pretenses. In the beginning, it was argued that its primary objectives were flood control, land conservation, and navigation. The hydroelectric power that would be developed, the argument continued, would simply be a by-product, and of comparatively minor significance. Today TVA is building five giant new steam plants—ranking among the biggest in the world—so steam will be generating nearly 50 per cent of the system's power by 1954.

Long ago it was amusingly observed that the Tennessee River "flows through three states and 'drains' the other 45." All the taxpayers of America have subsidized TVA and are continuing to subsidize it. It is true that certain kinds of big industry have been attracted to the TVA region by so-called "cheap power." The "cheap power" that it sells is a deception and a snare. It is made possible only because TVA is subsidized by the government, pays no interest on its huge capital, pays no income or general taxes levied on all citizens and private industries. It is given all manner of free services by the government, and "contributes" some money in lieu of taxes to local governments, whereas private utilities pay more than 20 per cent of their total revenues in taxes and are not subsidized by government in any way. TVA is a gigantic monopoly, with life and death power over the agriculture and industry of a great region. It is

Money taken in taxes from individuals will not hold down prices when it is spent non-productively by the Federal Government.

(Continued on page 18)





# Announcing

## CONNORS IMPROVED REINFORCING BAR TO MEET ASTM A-305 SPECIFICATIONS

● Soon to be in full production at CONNORS STEEL COMPANY is an improved concrete reinforcing bar meeting ASTM A-305 Specifications. Present production schedules at CONNORS indicate that the A-305 bar will be available by late Autumn.

Production of the improved reinforcing bar to meet ASTM A-305 specifications is in line with CONNORS' traditional policy of high quality steel products and reliable service. It is the latest step forward in CONNORS' expansion program to meet the needs of the rapidly growing South.

### OTHER CONNORS PRODUCTS

● Cold Rolled Steel  
● Cold Rolled Sheet Metal  
● Cold Rolled Shapes  
● Cold Rolled Plates  
● Cold Rolled Steel  
● Cold Rolled Steel  
● Cold Rolled Steel

## CONNORS STEEL COMPANY

Division of H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



## MAKING PLANS FOR EXPANSION?



**Suggestion!** Whether your project calls for express highways or industrial plants—modernization or expansion, call the Harte organization of engineers and constructors to handle your complete job!

**Here's Why!** Our ONE organization, operating under ONE contract, with ONE responsibility, WILL:

- Assist in all process planning
- Prepare complete construction drawings
- Provide accurate estimates of cost
- Purchase all materials
- Handle all shop and fabrication problems
- Construct the entire job
- Handle initial operations, if desired.

**Whatever your engineering needs might be:**

WRITE, WIRE OR CALL

**JOHN J. HARTE CO.**  
ENGINEERS • CONSTRUCTORS

295 Madison Ave.  
New York, N. Y.



Kress Building  
Houston, Texas

284 Techwood Drive, N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

## LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

(Continued from page 16)

the kind of thing which destroys the freedoms which have made this country proud and great.

**Business Barometer.** Advertising volume in business papers, which carry considerable product promotion, reached a new high for the year in July. This is evidence that government predictions of imminent shortages aren't convincing the business community. If finding products to sell, rather than customers, were likely to be the major problem, firms logically would be thinking about reducing advertising budgets. Instead, they're steadily being increased. Advertising expenditures this year are expected to top \$6 billion for the first time in history, according to an authoritative estimate. Appropriations are expected to rise at least another half billion dollars in 1952.

**Sound Money.** Some day the country will return to gold convertibility as a culmination of the continuing but now quiescent contest for sound money. Before that happens Congress and more particularly the voters at home will have to gain a fuller understanding of what "a rotting currency" has done and will do to them.

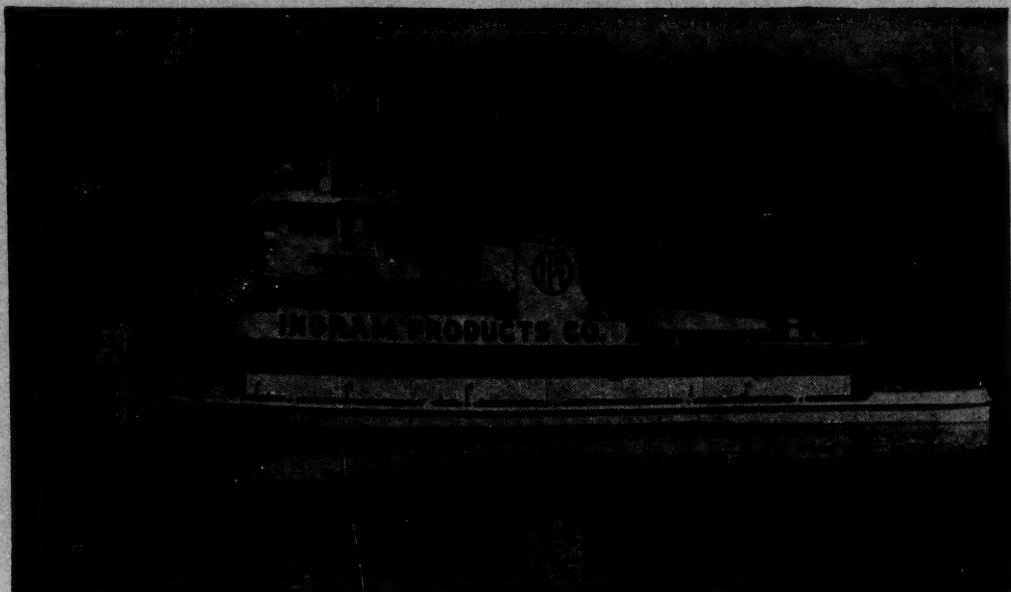
An inconvertible paper currency is the ideal monetary instrument for a government that promises and attempts to do all things for all men and hang the expense. A people whose government sees a necessity to plunge into an enormously costly rearmament but no need to curtail its non-emergency spending is badly in need of just the curb on its rulers that a gold-convertible currency would provide.

**Incentive.** When a wealthy individual decides not to risk his money in a new business or expansion of an established one because over the years the Government will take out in business taxes and in personal income taxes ten times the amount he can hope to keep, we need not shed any tears over him. But we need the new industry which his willingness to gamble could give us. He can decide not to gamble and he still has his money. But all the rest of us are without a new industry, with all that that means in new jobs, more production and a higher standard of living.

Undoubtedly most of us have other incentives to work besides the money we make. Fortunately most of us like our work and we want to do a good job at it. But the incentive to take on more work, or to start a new industry, is fostered by the prospect of a decent financial return for the additional effort. If the prospect is slight or non-existent, then people won't work harder and won't produce more; and the country loses much more than the prospective taxes.

**Practice What We Preach.** It is possible that present inflationary dangers are manageable. The evils to guard against are selfishness and complacency. As the report of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report says, "If all work together,

(Continued on page 21)



## BRIDGES . . . BOATS . . . BARGES

Entering its fiftieth year in business, NASHVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY recently announced the completion of its 1,000th vessel, a twin-screw diesel towboat (shown above), significant of the marked contribution which N.B.C.-built towboats and barges have made to transportation on the nation's inland waterways.

Started in 1902 by A. J. Dyer, present board chairman, "with a screw punch, a mule and Uncle Reuben," the Company has expanded into two large plants, the home plant at Nashville and another at Bessemer, Alabama. During World War II, more than 1,300 employees were on the Company payroll, and both plants were converted to construction of war equipment, sub-chasers, pontoons, barges, and various other types of vessels.

The crews of the Company have erected bridges in practically every Southern state and shipped its pro-

ducts to many Central and South American countries. Boats and barges constructed by the Company are operating on the entire Mississippi River System, and many small boats have been built for use in the petroleum industry of South America.

Nashville Bridge Company designed, developed and constructed the first streamlined, integrated barge units with towboats designed specifically to handle them in the Mississippi River System. Tows of this new, integrated type more than doubled the upstream speed of previous types and have continued to establish remarkable records in trip time and operating cost.

In bridge work, in various other kinds of structural steel, and in the fabricating of river equipment, Nashville Bridge Company has distinguished itself in the past half century by soundness of design, quality of materials, and integrity of workmanship.

*This is another advertisement in the series published for more than 15 years by Equitable Securities Corporation featuring outstanding industrial and commercial concerns in the Southern states. Equitable will welcome opportunities to contribute to the further economic development of the South by supplying capital funds to sound enterprises.*

NASHVILLE  
DALLAS  
KNOXVILLE  
BIRMINGHAM  
NEW ORLEANS  
MEMPHIS

**EQUITABLE**  
Securities Corporation

NEW YORK  
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JACKSON, MISS.

BROWNLEE O. CURREY, President

322 UNION STREET, NASHVILLE 3

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5

# *Making Markets for Closely Held Securities*

If you are a major stockholder of a closed corporation, you owe it to yourself and your fellow stockholders to consider the advantages of a broad and active market on your company's stock.

From your personal standpoint, such a market would make your investment more liquid, and would enhance its collateral value. It would simplify the problem of evaluating your estate, and the problem of raising funds for estate tax purposes.

From the standpoint of the corporation, an established market in its outstanding stock would facilitate future financing. And the availability of stock to the investing public, particularly the company's customers and suppliers, might well result in greater good will and larger profits.

Here at Equitable Securities Corporation, we are equipped by experience, resources and manpower to market the securities of well established companies. We will be glad to discuss your particular situation with you, without obligation on your part.

If you are interested, just get in touch with any of our branch offices, or call Nashville LD-97 collect for an appointment.



NASHVILLE  
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KNOXVILLE  
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NEW ORLEANS  
MEMPHIS

**EQUITABLE**  
Securities Corporation

NEW YORK  
HARTFORD  
ATLANTA  
GREENSBORO  
AND  
JACKSON, MISS.

BROWNLEE O. CURREY, *President.*

322 UNION STREET, NASHVILLE 3

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5.



## LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

(Continued from page 18)

needed production can be achieved without inflation; but such success will require the cooperation of everyone in putting the public interest and national safety above special advantages for individuals and groups." Pressures constantly pile up from special interests to keep inflation going, not because inflation is desired or approved in principle, but because so many hope to find an umbrella under which they can take shelter themselves. In this nearly universal desire to escape the burden, which if successful simply makes the other fellow bear it, lies the danger.

**Economy.** In its original language we here print excerpts from a news bulletin handed to the press by the Interior Department: "The introduction of desert-bred game birds from the Middle East to similar localities in this country is approaching realization, the Department of the Interior announced today. This summer, the Fish and Wildlife Service is again sending its foreign game-bird specialist, Dr. Gardiner Bump, to Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and also Iran, if conditions permit, to trap certain species of non-migratory game birds for shipment to the United States. In 1950, Dr. Bump spent six months in Middle Eastern deserts and mountains studying and collecting desirable species not destructive to crops or native birds. . . . Dr. Bump plans to spend six to eight months live-trapping from 200 to 500 of each species selected. . . . Dr. Bump's assistant will be James Cox, a state biologist of N. M. He will help in trapping and care of these birds earmarked for importation."

Dr. Bump's junket will be paid for out of the federal budget for fiscal 1952 which, according to the President's budget message, shows "strict economy in non-defense spending."

**The Destroyer.** In the Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx offers the income tax as one of the most effective means for destroying the Capitalist system. How right he was in 1848 is so clear today when we witness how this tax is destroying the capacity to save and thereby to develop new reservoirs of capital. The income tax is not only being used to raise revenue, but to re-distribute wealth and to eliminate the self-employed elements in the population. It can produce a corporate state such as Mussolini fixed upon Italy and from which that country has not yet recovered.

It is the elimination of the middle-class, with its capacity to develop intellectual leadership, that paves the way everywhere for such movements as Communism, Fascism, Nazism, and so on. The resistance to these movements is strongest among self-employed, home-owning, thrifty, investing people. This has proved so true universally that any contradiction is outside experience and must be attributed to some self-serving motive.

GEORGE SOKOLSKY.



## SLAYSMAN GEARS

**make the wheels GO**

**P**ower transmission is our business.

All items of transmission, with Gears and Sprockets the leader, including "V" Belt Drives, Chain Drives, Flexible Couplings, Ball and Roller Bearings Bronze, Plastic and Lignum-vitae Bearings can be furnished. These either being made by us, or obtained from National Manufacturers. Complete machine shop facilities are maintained by us for the custom-made or made-to-order sizes.

### GEARS

Spurs, Bevels, Worm Combinations, Spline Shafts and Gear Tooth Specialties, from any metals, to close tolerances can be produced to specifications of interchangeability.

### SPROCKETS

Roller Chain, Silent Chain, Spud Chain and Ladder Chain Sprockets made to specifications from various metals, including Steels and Alloy Steels, Cast Iron, Bronze, Stainless and Duraluminum.

## THE SLAYSMAN CO.

Established 1885 • Incorporated 1937

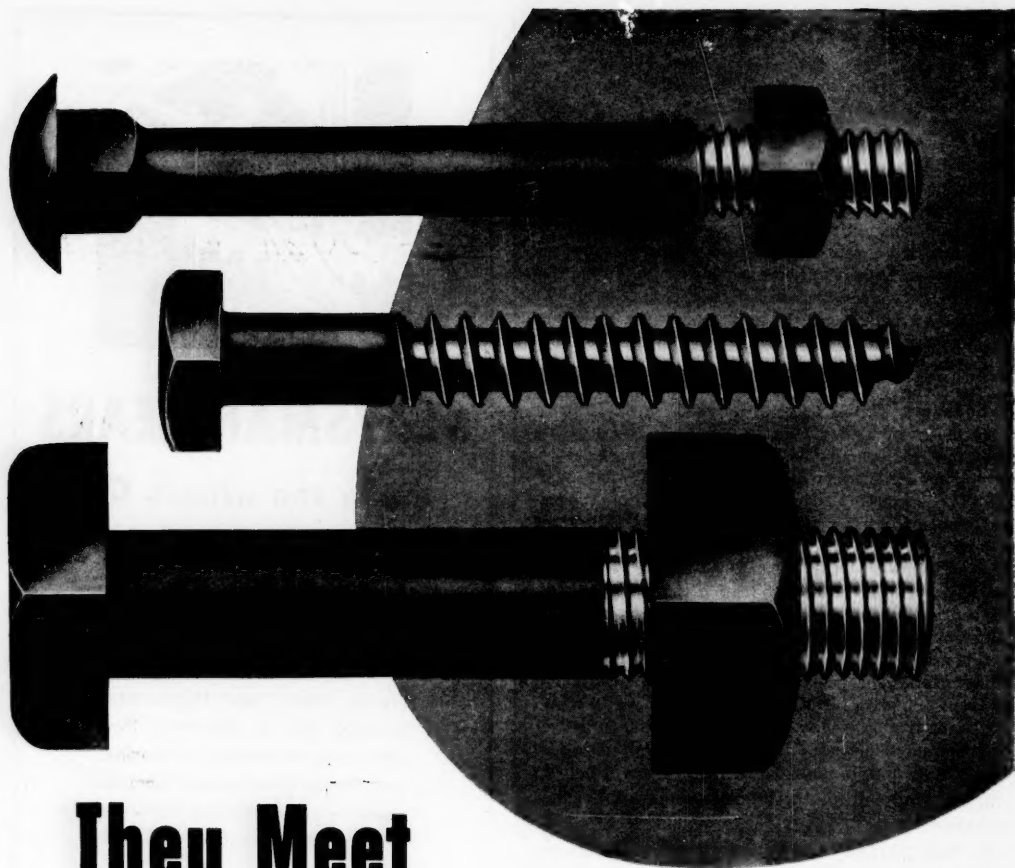
Engineers • Machinists

**MANUFACTURERS OF INDUSTRIAL GEARS**

**801-813 E. PRATT STREET**

**BALTIMORE 2**

**MARYLAND**



# They Meet Every Construction Need



Bethlehem Machine, Carriage and Lag Bolts are made in such a wide variety of sizes and types that they meet every construction requirement for standard bolts. We also produce a full line of American Standard Regular or Heavy Nuts, both square and hexagonal.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

*On the Pacific Coast Bethlehem products are sold by Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corporation, Export Distributor: Bethlehem Steel Export Corporation*

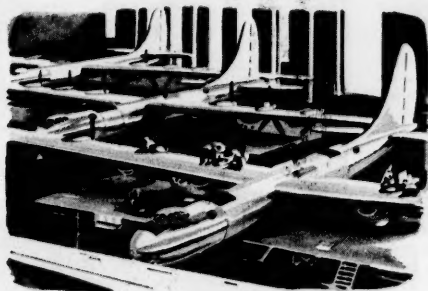
*Bethlehem supplies every type of Fastener*



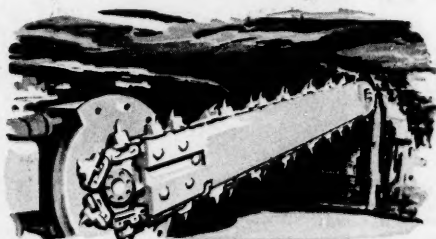


# From A to Z it takes a lot of coal!

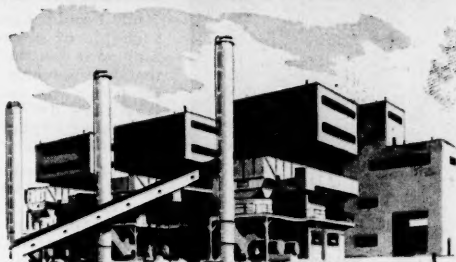
From the *Aluminum* that goes into an airplane to the *Zinc* used in making a galvanized Quonset hut—almost every defense item you can think of is made with coal or with power from coal. As a matter of fact, almost everything America builds, wears, eats and makes takes coal to produce . . . requires over 500,000,000 tons this year!



To get an idea of the extra demands that America's coal industry must meet today—look at one of these B-36's on the assembly line and you're actually looking at almost 200 tons of coal! For it takes more than a ton of coal to make every ton of aluminum that goes into one of these giant air-battleships, which, with equipment, weighs nearly 360,000 pounds.



The great cutting blade, above, is typical of the highly efficient machines that progressive private management has developed in both the mining of coal and its preparation for market. With a degree of mechanization found nowhere else in the world—America's mines have achieved an output that's unparalleled, too. *The efficiency of America's coal industry and America's vast coal reserves make it certain that coal will continue to be America's most economical and dependable fuel.*



Today's defense needs are on top of all coal used for everyday production by America's steel mills, railroads, public utilities, factories. Coal is America's No. 1 steam fuel because practically everywhere it's the most economical source of power. And today, automatic controls, automatic coal and ash handling apparatus are added reasons for making coal the preferred fuel when cost and dependability count.

To satisfy customers with an ever-better product, the managers of this country's 8,000 bituminous coal mines constantly strive to step up quality and cut costs. They have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in research—in modern mining equipment—and in developing new mine properties. As a direct result of this continuing program of improvement, the output per-man in America's coal mines today is more than 32% greater than in 1939. This is one of the greatest efficiency gains in all American industry and is bedrock proof that this nation can count on its privately managed coal companies for all the coal it needs to stay strong—to become stronger!

**BITUMINOUS COAL INSTITUTE**  
A DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR HIGH EFFICIENCY & FOR LOW COST  
**YOU CAN COUNT ON COAL!**



## "Open up... *it's the police!*"

*"What a way for a guy to wake up!*

"Maybe we shouldn't've listened to that horror program on the radio, where secret police dragged a family off to a concentration camp.

"Anyway, when that pounding on the door woke up Ethel and me...brother, I was practically on my way to some Siberian salt mine.

"Sure, I finally opened the door... and there stood McCarthy, the night cop on our beat. It was only a short-circuit fire in our kitchen.

"Only a fire? Wow! But with his help we put it out before any damage was done. Then Ethel made hot coffee and we finally got back to bed.

"Only I couldn't get back to sleep for a couple of hours. Kept thinking suppose it *was* the secret police! But that was nonsense. Here in America the police *help* us... not *hound* us like they do in countries where folks have forgotten what the word 'Freedom' means.

"Ah-h-h... Freedom! Pick your own church, your own newspaper, your own candidates. Pay your taxes but do what you want with the rest. Own a house or rent it. Drive your own car or take a bus. Loaf or pick out a good job like I have with Republic. Help produce steel or autos or tanks... or work in a store or a bank, as you please.

"Guess I'd gotten maybe a little too used to these Freedoms to appreciate them. So I made myself some promises. One was to read further than the sports pages. Another was to keep my eyes and ears peeled for those characters who try to do us out of our Freedoms.

"I've been a thinking man since McCarthy almost broke our door down... bless him!"

## REPUBLIC STEEL

Republic Building, Cleveland 1, Ohio

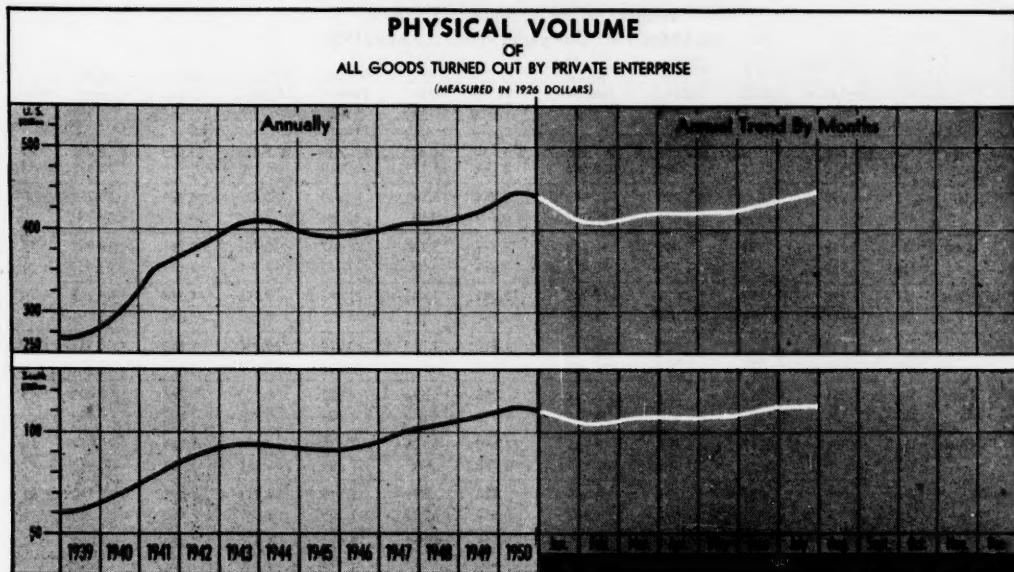


**Republic BECAME strong in a strong and free America. Republic can REMAIN strong only in an America that remains strong and free...** an America whose giant industries have made her a giant among the nations of the world. And through these vast industries, Republic serves America. Take, for instance, our great Construction Industry... builders of homes and homesteads, stores and office buildings, mills and factories. Structures of sturdy steel, built with equipment of steel... the kind of quality steel Republic produces in increasing yearly tonnages to help keep America the buildingest nation in all history.

\* \* \*  
[ For a full color reprint of this advertisement, write Dept. J, Republic Steel, Cleveland 1, Ohio ]



# BUSINESS TRENDS



## Trend Indicators

### Farm Marketings (\$ Mil.)

	July 1951	June 1951	July 1950
South .....	\$ 703	\$ 580	\$ 612
Other States .....	\$1,928	\$1,563	\$1,731
United States .....	\$2,631	\$2,143	\$2,343

### Construction Put in Place (\$ Mil.)

	July 1951	June 1951	July 1950
South .....	\$ 896	\$ 868	\$ 835
Other States .....	\$1,891	\$1,833	\$1,841
United States .....	\$2,787	\$2,701	\$2,676

### Mineral Output (\$ Mil.)

	July 1951	June 1951	July 1950
South .....	\$ 694	\$ 698	\$ 468
Other States .....	\$ 584	\$ 575	\$ 393
United States .....	\$1,278	\$1,273	\$ 861

### Manufacturer's Sales (\$ Mil.)

	July 1951	June 1951	July 1950
South .....	\$ 5,062	\$ 5,112	\$ 3,799
Other States .....	\$17,863	\$18,146	\$13,587
United States .....	\$22,925	\$23,258	\$17,386

### Electric Output (Mil. kw-hrs.)

	July 1951	June 1951	July 1950
South .....	11,159	10,829	9,806
Other States .....	24,276	24,137	21,820
United States .....	35,435	34,966	31,626

### Carloadings (000)

	July* 1951	June* 1951	July* 1950
South .....	958	1,327	1,072
Other States .....	2,034	2,712	2,269
United States .....	2,992	4,039	3,341

\*June 5 weeks; July 4 weeks

### Bank Debits (\$ Mil.)

	July 1951	June 1951	July 1950
South .....	\$23,491	\$ 24,701	\$ 21,400
Other States .....	\$100,937	\$110,326	\$ 89,164
United States .....	\$124,428	\$135,027	\$110,564

### Retail Sales (\$ Mil.)

	July 1951	June 1951	July 1950
South .....	\$ 3,469	\$ 3,479	\$ 3,463
Other States .....	\$ 8,719	\$ 8,804	\$ 8,910
United States .....	\$12,188	\$12,283	\$12,373

## Following the Trend

The South continues to vie keenly with other industrial sections for the fruits of industrial expansion.

While New England and East North Central continue to lead the pack, the 16 Southern states as a group persistently hold to their position, on a par with the Nation as a whole with respect to gain of 1951 over 1950.

Prevalent in the current situation is a mixture of infla-

tion and deflation, with government orders on the one hand pressing against very high inventories and reduced consumer spending on the other.

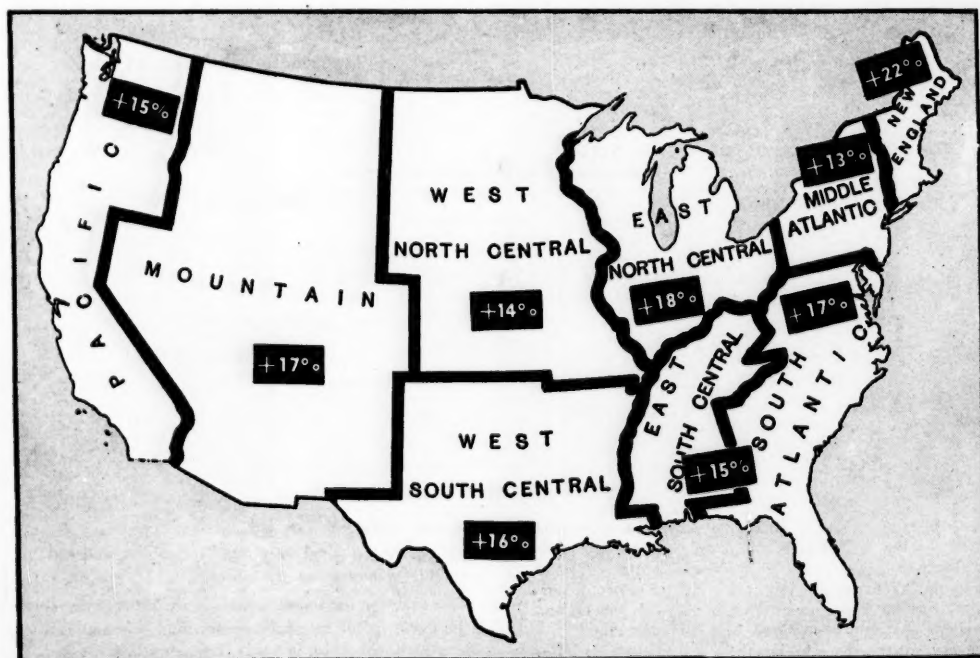
Construction continues to be the most buoyant element in industry, offset by slight contraction in manufacturing and a static situation in trade, finance and utilities.

# NATIONAL BUSINESS VOLUME

Business Volume by Regions (\$ Million)  
1st 7 Mos. 1951 Compared With 1st 7 Mos. 1950

Region		Farm- ing	Min- ing	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Util- ities	Fi- nance	Whole- sale Trade	Re- tail Trade	Service Trade	Busi- ness Volume	%
New Eng.	'51	\$ 500	\$ 32	\$ 1,004	\$11,506	\$ 1,130	\$1,303	\$ 6,618	\$ 5,589	\$1,063	\$ 28,745	+22
	'50	430	22	798	8,506	1,066	1,239	6,025	4,390	954	23,430	
Mid. Atl.	'51	1,390	1,012	3,295	37,486	4,856	5,248	34,640	17,372	4,954	110,253	+13
	'50	1,173	654	2,889	29,007	4,502	4,951	32,645	16,592	4,533	96,946	
E. N. Cen.	'51	3,788	789	3,040	46,749	4,377	3,250	26,487	18,706	3,761	110,947	+18
	'50	3,139	510	2,574	35,541	3,959	3,093	23,912	17,412	3,513	93,653	
W. N. Cen.	'51	4,775	597	1,275	11,305	2,081	1,443	13,086	8,296	1,357	44,215	+14
	'50	3,944	398	1,106	8,553	1,852	1,323	12,451	7,901	1,224	38,752	
S. Atl.	'51	1,640	883	2,520	15,169	2,510	1,714	10,074	10,135	1,786	46,431	+17
	'50	1,346	547	2,085	11,707	2,192	1,570	9,465	9,157	1,652	39,721	
E. S. Cen.	'51	1,061	594	803	6,072	995	594	4,922	4,200	764	20,005	+15
	'50	877	395	690	4,734	913	540	4,624	3,903	672	17,348	
W. S. Cen.	'51	1,666	3,237	1,753	9,223	1,890	1,125	7,635	7,174	1,314	35,017	+16
	'50	1,576	2,078	1,465	6,959	1,786	987	7,354	6,750	1,182	30,137	
Mount.	'51	1,024	831	733	2,368	826	386	2,513	2,911	518	12,110	+17
	'50	819	545	637	1,802	695	333	2,355	2,689	450	10,325	
Pacif.	'51	1,588	785	2,059	12,739	2,125	1,772	9,974	8,742	2,239	42,023	+15
	'50	1,393	511	1,745	9,262	1,960	1,633	9,533	8,326	2,021	36,384	
U. S.	'51	17,432	8,760	16,482	152,617	20,790	16,835	115,949	83,125	17,756	449,746	+16
	'50	14,697	5,660	13,989	116,071	18,925	15,669	108,364	77,120	16,201	386,696	
%		+18	+54	+17	+31	+9	+7	+7	+7	+9	+16	

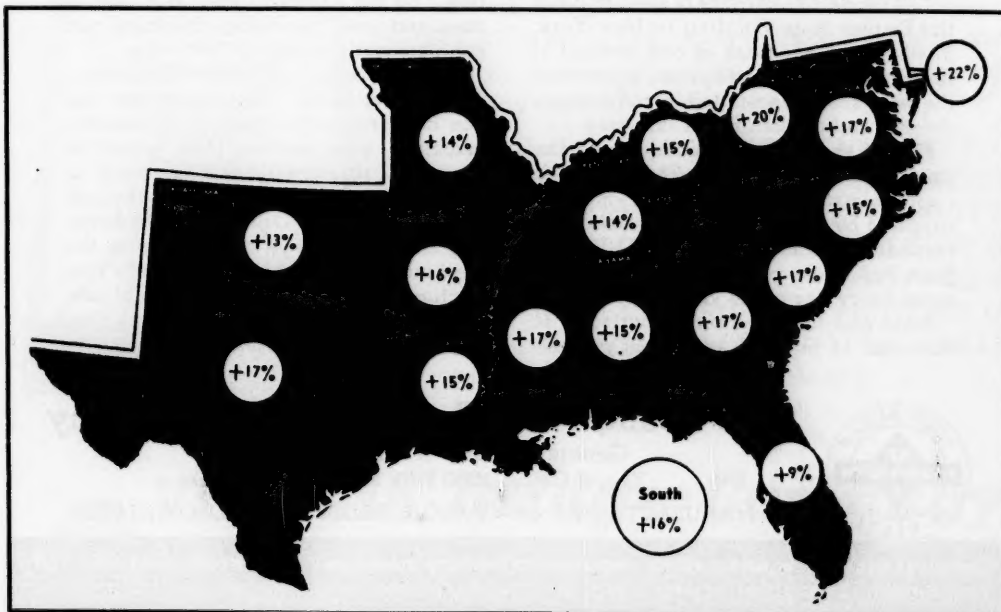
National Average +16



# SOUTHERN BUSINESS VOLUME

Business Volume by States (\$ Million)  
1st 7 Mos. 1951 Compared With 1st 7 Mos. 1950

State		Farm- ing	Min- ing	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Util- ities	Fi- nance	Whole- sale Trade	Re- tail Trade	Serv- ice Trades	Busi- ness Volume	%
Ala.	'51	\$188	\$ 93	\$209	\$1,707	\$259	\$162	\$948	\$1,040	\$226	\$4,832	+15
	'50	\$148	\$ 63	\$190	\$1,361	\$242	\$150	\$894	\$978	\$170	\$4,196	
Ark.	'51	235	70	158	561	161	73	512	690	101	2,561	+16
	'50	181	43	111	429	146	67	476	660	94	2,207	
D. C.	'51	—	—	180	166	231	242	816	951	186	2,772	+16
	'50	—	—	143	126	136	196	783	832	166	2,382	
Fla.	'51	333	49	443	727	337	283	1,406	1,627	281	5,486	+ 9
	'50	323	32	368	554	318	278	1,358	1,521	285	5,037	
Ga.	'51	308	23	345	2,257	352	227	1,961	1,361	270	7,104	+17
	'50	216	15	262	1,765	314	214	1,785	1,234	245	6,050	
Ky.	'51	371	356	178	1,803	295	140	1,243	1,181	187	5,754	+15
	'50	349	236	150	1,373	271	129	1,232	1,075	171	4,986	
La.	'51	142	472	285	1,531	398	182	1,366	1,135	197	5,708	+15
	'50	122	325	272	1,230	363	158	1,259	1,039	165	4,933	
Md.	'51	192	11	380	2,336	369	285	1,436	1,345	247	6,601	+22
	'50	165	6	359	1,691	341	273	1,195	1,157	229	5,416	
Miss.	'51	203	92	116	632	142	73	574	634	95	2,561	+17
	'50	125	61	98	478	134	64	543	596	90	2,189	
Mo.	'51	708	73	349	3,524	640	496	4,424	2,285	483	12,982	+14
	'50	565	51	305	2,717	572	451	4,206	2,107	415	11,389	
N. C.	'51	212	17	393	3,887	346	205	1,779	1,484	271	8,594	+15
	'50	175	12	309	3,100	301	178	1,792	1,330	244	7,441	
Okla.	'51	316	407	227	1,054	248	167	1,035	1,050	199	4,703	+13
	'50	308	275	176	803	226	150	1,016	1,012	185	4,151	
S. C.	'51	116	7	203	1,694	134	79	574	855	119	3,781	+17
	'50	83	5	161	1,340	122	75	535	793	109	3,223	
Tenn.	'51	299	53	300	1,930	299	219	2,157	1,345	256	6,858	+14
	'50	256	35	252	1,522	266	197	1,955	1,254	241	5,978	
Tex.	'51	973	2,288	1,083	6,077	1,083	703	4,722	4,299	817	22,045	+17
	'50	964	1,435	906	4,497	1,051	612	4,603	4,039	738	18,845	
Va.	'51	304	113	383	2,536	404	251	1,234	1,446	252	6,923	+17
	'50	247	73	314	1,948	365	227	1,187	1,295	229	5,885	
W. Va.	'51	103	663	124	1,186	269	91	603	839	128	4,006	+20
	'50	83	403	119	921	235	84	581	790	115	3,331	
South	'51	5,003	4,787	5,356	33,608	5,967	3,878	26,790	23,567	4,315	113,271	+16
	'50	4,310	3,070	4,495	25,855	5,403	3,503	25,400	21,712	3,891	97,639	
%		+16	+55	+19	+30	+10	+10	+ 5	+ 8	+10	+16	







It took 57,000 tons of steel to build the Empire State Building in New York. That's about one-tenth of one percent of the tonnage of scrap required to produce the new steel demanded for America's defense and civilian needs this year.

Half of this scrap is produced by the steel mills themselves. The other half - approximately 26 million tons - must be supplied by the public. That tremendous tonnage is the equivalent of 461 Empire State Buildings - over 1400 carloads of scrap every day of the year.

Right now there is a scrap shortage. It threatens to interfere with steel produc-

tion. So we appeal to you, as a user of steel and steel products, to do all you can personally to help collect scrap.

Somewhere in your place of business - and even at home - there are things that can be scrapped - worn-out or obsolete machines, pipe, boilers, tools, structural parts, etc., that you'll never use again in their present form. Turn them in through regular channels. Call the nearest dealer and start your scrap on its way to the steel mills - to help America reach its production goal of 105 million tons of new steel in 1951. It is this team-work that will help us win the victory again.



## The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company

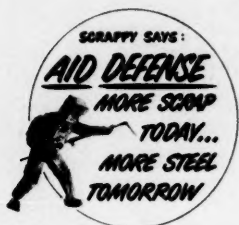
General Offices--Youngstown 1, Ohio

Export Offices--500 Fifth Avenue, New York

**MANUFACTURERS OF CARBON ALLOY AND YOLOY STEELS**

The steel industry is using all its resources to produce more steel, but it needs your help and needs it now. Turn in your scrap, through your regular sources, at the earliest possible moment.





## AN IMPORTANT APPEAL

*A real emergency exists in steel scrap supply*

Steel scrap is the number one need to maintain high production of new steel—not only for industrial plants, bridges and buildings, but for the enormous military requirements of our nation. One-half ton of scrap is required to produce a ton of new steel, and today steel mills are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis as far as SCRAP is concerned—some mills on a two-day scrap supply. This emergency exists at a time when steel and more steel is the crying need.

SEARCH OUT THE SCRAP THAT LURKS IN OBSOLETE EQUIPMENT, TOOLS, MACHINERY AND MANY OTHER FORMS. TURN IT IN AT ONCE TO KEEP STEEL PRODUCTION AT MAXIMUM VOLUME. DON'T DELAY—DO IT NOW. SCRAP TURNED IN IS FIGHTING ON OUR SIDE—SCRAP ALLOWED TO REMAIN DORMANT SERVES OUR ENEMY.



**Virginia Bridge Company**

ROANOKE

BIRMINGHAM

MEMPHIS

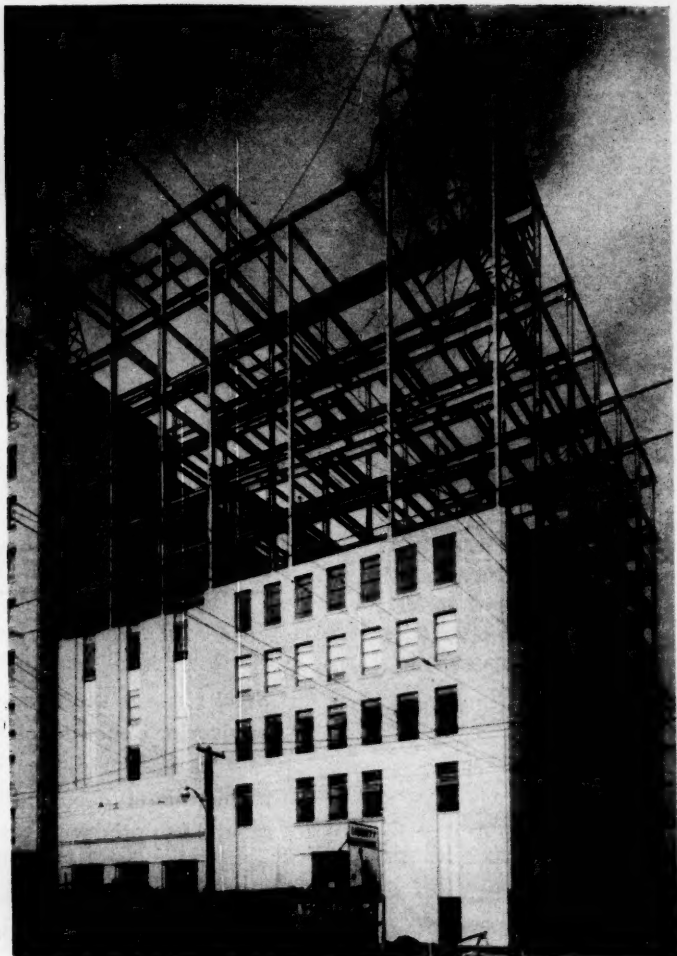
NEW YORK

ATLANTA

DALLAS

UNITED STATES STEEL

# Growth on top of Growth



Birmingham's fast growing Liberty National Life Insurance Company planned a 5-story addition to the Home Office Building. Construction was started—with O'Neal Steel. Before the building was completed, it was decided that an even larger addition would be required.

Thanks to the strength of steel construction, it was readily possible to build right on top of the first 5-story structure—to carry the load-bearing members right on up to 10 stories.

## O'NEAL STEEL WORKS

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



# Business is up in SOUTHERN CITY U.S.A.



This is Southern City, our way of expressing as one unit the vast Southeast area served by the four associated electric power companies in The Southern Company system.

"Southern City," U.S.A., is no ordinary town. Its population of 6,300,000 is comfortably spread over an area of 100,000 square miles—the area served by associated power companies of The Southern Company system.

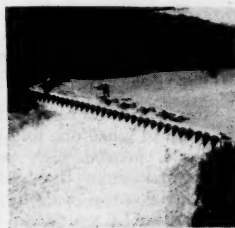
"Southern City" boasts well over a thousand



Industry likes Southern City's growing markets, wealth of raw materials, mild climate, high caliber of employees, low-cost power, and uncrowded building sites.



Agriculture diversifies . . . Livestock raising has come to the front and, with it, the planting of soil-building pasture and year-round cover crops.



Power for Southern City is supplied by forty-six fuel and hydro-generating plants linked together into one great integrated system.

manufacturing and processing plants, all established in the last decade alone, representing an investment of hundreds of millions of dollars. Yes, business is headed up and the ceiling is unlimited in "Southern City," U.S.A.

Over 100,000 stockholders of The Southern Company, located in every state in the Union, are vitally interested in Southern City's progress because it assures a growing demand for electric power—a demand which, by conservative estimate, will be doubled in the next ten years.

The South and The Southern Company are both growing . . . together!

Write the industrial development departments of any of the four operating companies for further information.

**ALABAMA POWER COMPANY**  
Birmingham, Alabama

**GEORGIA POWER COMPANY**  
Atlanta, Georgia

**GULF POWER COMPANY**  
Pensacola, Florida

**MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY**  
Gulfport, Mississippi

Operating companies associated with

**The Southern Company**  
Atlanta, Georgia

# Are you turning in all your SCRAP?

*Don't wait for "George" to do it*



You'll find your local scrap  
dealers listed in the yellow  
pages of the phone directory.



1-1348-A

**I**F you are a steel user, this important job of getting more scrap back to the mills is directly up to *you*. You just cannot afford to sit idly by while the scrap shortage gets worse. For unless everyone really pitches into this job of digging out all the scrap possible, steel production is bound to suffer, and every steel user, in more or less degree, will suffer too.

*More scrap means more steel—it's as simple as that.*

Right now some mills have only a bare two-days' supply of scrap on hand. Others have even less. Some steel-making furnaces already have had to shut down for lack of scrap. The situation is serious. Only you can help improve it.

By turning in every piece of worn-out equipment, every obsolete tool and machine, in fact every pound of iron and steel scrap you can comb out of your plant, you'll be helping relieve the worst scrap shortage since Pearl Harbor days... and the steel industry will be able to produce more of the steel you need.

Remember—it takes at least one-half ton of scrap to make one ton of steel. To maintain steel's present high production schedules requires more than 1400 carloads of industrial scrap *every day*. So turn in your scrap—**ALL** your scrap—and keep the mills rolling. This is more than a shortage. It's an emergency that vitally concerns you—and us —and the Nation.

**All the SCRAP you  
can scrape up  
is needed - and  
needed  
NOW!**



This page would ordinarily be used to tell you about

## **PRODUCTS OF UNITED STATES STEEL**

**but, because without SCRAP we cannot produce steel,  
we are asking instead for your all-out help in getting  
more SCRAP to the mills.**

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICES: BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA  
DISTRICT OFFICES: BIRMINGHAM · CHARLOTTE · HOUSTON · JACKSONVILLE · MEMPHIS · NEW ORLEANS · TULSA  
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

**UNITED STATES STEEL**



*"What Enriches the South Enriches the Nation"*

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## Inflation

Our elected representatives in Congress are doing everyone a grave disservice when they attempt to do battle with today's inflationary monster with a hatpin rather than with a broadsword.

Members of Congress know that there are only three selfishly led groups who oppose workable controls for the duration of the present emergency—be it real or imagined. They are Big Labor, Big Agriculture, and Big Government. Our Congressmen also know that even effective controls are merely stop-gaps. All too few of these legislators, however, have enough backbone to face these politically unpopular facts.

Big Labor can exist only by being a constant inflationary pressure. Professional labor leaders are, perforce, politicians or dictators, or both. To stay in power they must make extravagant promises and then deliver on enough of them to keep the rank and file content. The leaders have been successful to a dangerous degree, thanks to the cooperation of our specialist-minded government in Washington. As more and more money is paid to Big Labor, hundreds of thousands of business firms must raise their prices or close their doors. Raised prices hit the consumer. Big Labor howls, Washington heeds, and the spiral continues to turn.

Big Agriculture's contribution to inflation is the subsidy racket. It says to the rest of the country, "Heads, I win; tails, you lose," and makes it stick. Through minimum price supports, an artificial and unrealistic farm economy has developed. The farmers, with their farms mechanized as they are today, are actually agricultural industrialists, and can't lose. The public, through high prices and government crop buying which leads to such results as the recent potato fiasco, can't win.

Big government exerts the least excusable of the three inflationary pressures. At least Big Labor and

Big Agriculture are producing something, even though their concrete rewards for that production may be out of line. But Big Government is a parasite, sucking the economic blood of the people and producing nothing in return. Government waste, in the military or out of it, is appalling. Anyone who has served in uniform or who has had the most casual contact with a civilian governmental agency knows that this is so. This waste ultimately takes the form of dollars—dollars that are poured into our national spending stream without adding to our supplies of goods and services. An inflationary effect is inevitable.

Because our administration has sold its soul to union labor leaders and farmer organizations, and because it is political to its core, Congress is our last hope of checking these evils before our economy becomes a shambles. Senators and Representatives must place love of country before love of votes. Instead of ineffectual wage and price controls, subsidies and protective parities, and jovial lip service to governmental economy, Big Labor must accept rigid wage as well as price freezes, the farmers must operate under ceilings without supporting floors, and not only the rasicals, but the deadwood for which they are responsible, must be thrown out of government, from the lowliest clerk who warms a chair to the Chief Executive who insists it is unpatriotic to criticize his spending policies. All such should go, and the myriad of worse than useless bureaus and agencies should go with them.

Every member of Congress realizes that our country is going to the dogs,—or to the socialists, which adds up to the same thing. But few of them have both the patriotism and moral courage to do something about it.

What is your Congressman doing?



# Speculation turns to gold and gold shares

Now at 21-year highs, stocks continue  
to rise irregularly.

By Robert S. Byfield  
*Financial Editor*

SINCE this column appeared last month there have been further increases in prices of stocks, the Dow-Jones Industrial Average having risen from about 267 to 275, the Rails from about 81 to 84 and the Utilities a minor fraction to about 45%. This continued strength has been somewhat surprising to many observers who are finding it difficult to equate the state of business with stock market performance. In fact, control mechanisms and higher taxes are beginning to turn the overall profit level downward with even higher taxes about to be written on the statute books. Then there is the continuance of a depressed condition in many consumers goods industries, such as textiles, floor coverings, soft drinks and shoes. Advertisements of merchandise sales in daily newspapers bear witness to the burdensome character of many inventories. Commodities declined to the lowest level in fourteen months for a multiplicity of reasons, including the prospect of considerably larger grain crops than had been expected. In contrast, however, is the extreme tightness of a small group of raw materials, such as aluminum, copper, zinc, lead, sulphur and various rare metals which are needed for the defense program.

**Explanation Difficult**—Admittedly the strength in speculative securities may be difficult to explain on a superficial basis for it might be dangerous to confuse short term with long term factors. It cannot be denied that the short term outlook in many fields of endeavor leaves much to be desired as far as the holder of common stocks is concerned. Yet it appears that many investors, particularly of the institutional variety, are looking beyond the present period of temporary oversupply. They seem to be basing their commitments on the likelihood of a continued depreciation of the U. S. Dollar. Washington has continued to talk against "inflation" but in this respect actions speak louder than words. In addition to the factors which we mentioned last month, there is a persistent unwillingness to place credit restraints on the various governmental lending agencies such as FHA, FMHA and the Export-Import Bank. With the activities of the Federal Government expanded to a point

never before known in our history, it is necessary to give the closest attention to high level policy. Perhaps it is an over-simplification to say that in the past four or five months practically nothing has been done to increase confidence in the stability and integrity of the U. S. Dollar.

Recent strength in quotations for gold stocks and gold coin in various parts of the world points unerringly in the same direction. In that connection a well-known expert in comparing the U. S. Dollar to various sick currencies calls attention to the one-eyed man who became king among the blind. There has recently been weakness in the Pound Sterling, the Argentine Peso, which has reached a historic low, and in the Hong Kong Dollar. There are also other currencies under inflationary pressure including the French Franc.

**Revaluation Talk**—Naturally, the price of gold has been increasingly a topic of conversation among investors. Since any change from the current price of \$35 an ounce depends upon governmental action, it would be fruitless to do any peering into a crystal ball as to when this might take place. But sooner or later, and we don't know when, there may have to be an adjustment of this price and there are important economic factors which must be reckoned with. For example, when the present price was fixed by Washington, the average weekly wage of Americans engaged in manufacturing was less than \$25, an amount which could buy about 6/10ths of an ounce of gold. Now this weekly wage has risen to about \$65 and one week's labor can buy 1-9/10ths ounces. It is not possible to reduce facts of this kind to an equation, but we can only say that if this trend continues in the same direction it will constitute a powerful force for gold revaluation.

In the second place, the United States, as well as most of the other commercial nations of the world, has been expanding its liabilities and debt in paper money. Our gold reserves have not risen proportionately and in some countries they have actually shrunk. If the imbalance in this relationship continues to be aggravated, and unless gold reserves increase somewhat proportionately to liabilities, an-

other strain on the gold price in terms of paper money will develop. An unknown but important factor is that in times like these new production of gold does not find its way into the vaults of the central banks. There is an active black market in many countries and the precious metal goes into jewelry and into hoarding and disappears in many directions. In short, it is necessary to re-establish the confidence of any people in their own currency, and if this cannot take place, there must be a revaluation at some time. Our gold reserves stand at, say \$21 billion, but against this are certain claims of foreign countries. In the event of a revaluation there would be a paper profit on the metal held at Fort Knox. This would not be very important except as it would strengthen bank reserves. We have had boom or near-boom conditions for over ten years. It would be easy to assume by projecting statistics forward that somehow or other a formula has been found for an indefinite projection of this boom. Aside from the fact that the projection of near-term statistics into the future is usually dangerous, we disagree that any such formula has been found. If for any reason, and there could be quite a number of them, we would experience a slump with its attendant unemployment and hardship, there would then be created a temptation to revalue gold. This is the third reason why talk of revaluation, although premature, must not be brushed aside lightly.

**Bull Market in Fourth Phase**—Obviously it is hazardous to venture any predictions as to the immediate future of stock prices when they stand as they do today at practically a 21-year high. The present bull market, as we have previously pointed out, had its inception in the low prices of June 1949 at about the time the Berlin Airlift was concluded. At that time the Western World was ill-prepared to withstand a Soviet assault. The initial phase of the rise in security prices terminated with the outbreak in Korea about one year later. The second and highly inflationary phase began in July 1950 and perhaps ended with the change in Federal Reserve policy in March 1951 when Government bond prices were unpegged. Speaking creditwise, this event ushered in the third phase wherein a tightening up process began to be cumulatively effective. This period of retrogression was relatively short, lasting only from March to July 1951. It was characterized by declining bond and high-grade preferred stock prices and a period of mild reaction or hesitancy in the stock market. The current or fourth phase of the bull market was born in July 1951 when prospective buyers of stocks once more found themselves in a period of rising bond and preferred stock prices and credit expansion. If we are correct in our analysis, then we are inevitably drawn to the conclusion that the fourth phase has not been completed. There is no sign of an interruption of the rise in high-grade bonds and practically none of the characteristics of the tightening money market of last Spring are in evidence.

# Projected Expansions Spotlight South's Accelerated Growth

By Caldwell R. Walker

Editor, Blue Book of Southern Progress

**I**MPORTANT factors give striking evidence of the South's steadily increasing industrial maturity.

Throughout the first six months of this year and during the greater portion of 1950, erection of industrial structures in the South relatively outstripped similar construction in the United States as a whole.

Industrial building presages additional plant for production and commerce, and added facilities for utility output. In other words, increased potential for business volume and consequently rising income.

That forthcoming months and years hold out firm promise of this continuing upturn in the 16 Southern states is given strong support through analysis of certificates of necessity already issued by the Defense Production Administration.

**Certificates of Necessity** — These certificates are legalized by an amendment to the Revenue Act of 1950.

The amendment permits companies to depreciate for tax purposes a designated percentage of the costs of new facilities over a period of five years.

Before enactment of the Act, periods of depreciation ranged over much longer time, generally 20 to 25 years, depending on life usefulness.

As of the end of August 1951, reports at hand from the Defense Production Administration indicate that rapid tax write off has been authorized for \$8.5 billion of projected facilities deemed essential for the defense program.

In general, the program covers projects such as:

In the nondurables group of manufactures, chemicals, petroleum-coal products, pulp and paper, rubber, and military supplies in the apparel and textile groups.

Among the durables, nearly all groups are eligible, including lumber, stone-clay-glass, all types of metal production and fabrication, transportation equipment and precision instruments.

In addition, power and transportation facilities are eligible under the Act.

Facilities essential to defense, of course, do not cover the entire area of industrial expansion.

Few, if any, commercial projects, with the exception of some storage facilities, are included in the rapid amortization program.

Also missing are concerns in the eligible class that do not choose to apply for rapid write off privilege.

Nevertheless, the area covered by certificates of necessity constitutes a cross section of industry sufficiently important

to furnish sound indication of regional trends in industrial expansion.

**South's Progress Should Continue** — Judging from analysis of the data up to August 31, the indication is that the South is planning to fully maintain in the coming months the good showing made by the Region in 1950 and thus far in 1951.

To begin, it is not to be expected that in actual dollars and cents any of the three regions of the South, South Atlantic, East South Central, or West South Central, will or could equal the records of such industrial areas as the Middle Atlantic or East North Central.

That would be too much to hope at this stage of industrial developments. If the regions of the South show up percentage-wise as well or better than either or both of those highly industrialized regions, it will be quite an accomplishment—an accomplishment the South has been hitherto unable to achieve.

Going beyond these two regions, however, the South can be expected to challenge any of the other four groups, dollar for dollar, with respect to industrial investment planned for the next few years.

**The South's Portion** — First, to compare the South with the Nation as a whole:

Of the \$8.5 billion planned by eligible industries of the United States, \$2.4 billion are set up for the 16 Blue Book states of the South.

These states are Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, in the

South Atlantic group; Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, in the East South Central group; Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, in the West South Central group; and Missouri which the Blue Book of Southern Progress lists as a Southern state, but which appears in government lists as one of the West North Central states.

The \$2.4 billion of the South represents 28 per cent of the \$8.5 of the Nation.

This percentage is less than it should be, and less than it will be if present trends continue as indicated. The South has 33 per cent of the Nation's population, and approximately the same percentage of land area, and therefore should be accounting for a third of the planned industrial expansion.

When considered from any other angle, however, the current showing is especially good.

It is good because the South's present investment in industrial facilities is less than 27 per cent of that of the Nation, and before the last war was considerably less than that. Current percentages show that the South is continuing a steady but relentless pursuit of a balanced economy.

Comparison of another form bears out this conviction.

Assuming that completion of facilities projected under certificates of necessity will take place on an average within a year's time; and taking the latest available data on total annual business volume, the South's ratio of projects to business volume is 1.3 per cent; the Nation's ratio, 1.2 per cent.

A one-point margin such as this looks small on paper, but when translated in actual dollars of gain, the effect is far from insignificant.

The sole possible disappointment to be found in the South's planned expansion lies in the form rather than the volume.

**More Metals Industries Needed**—The one category in which the Region has traditionally trailed the Nation, and the one most needed for economic balance,

(Continued on page 54)

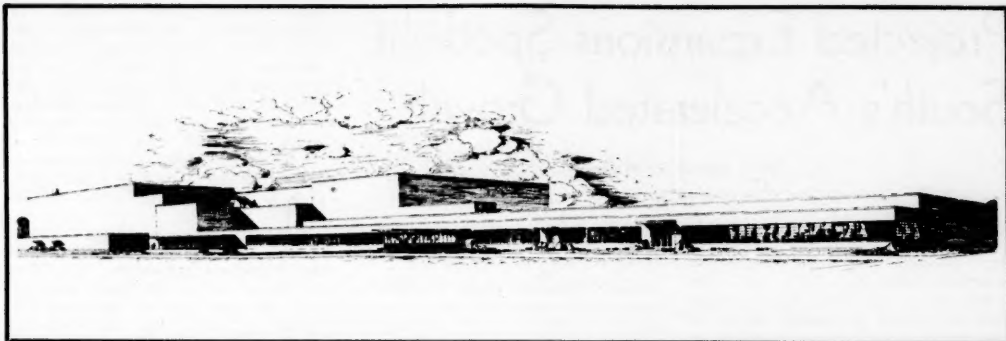
## Industrial Expansion

as indicated by certificates of necessity

August 31, 1951

(\$ Million)

Region	Raw Materials	Nondurable Goods	Metal Products	Transportation and Trans. Equip.	Power	Total	% of Total
New England	\$ 4	\$ 35	\$ 326	\$ 60	\$ 2	\$ 427	5
Mid. Atlantic	114	305	1,147	430	223	2,219	26
E. N. Central	94	246	1,297	626	155	2,418	28
W. N. Central	16	57	52	105	5	235	3
South Atlantic	74	245	157	216	125	817	10
E. S. Central	51	180	126	73	45	475	6
W. S. Central	65	503	434	39	17	1,058	12
Mountain	25	77	223	2	5	332	4
Pacific	19	177	182	152	27	557	6
U. S.	\$462	\$1,825	\$3,944	\$1,703	\$604	\$8,538	



The du Pont Company has definitely linked its destiny to the South and Southwest, with 20 plants in nine states. Above is a view of the now completed orion plant, at Camden, S. C., which makes synthetic fibers.

## South Captures One-Half of Chemical Expansion Program

By Sidney Fish  
Industrial Analyst

**T**HE decentralization program of the chemical industry is putting major emphasis on new diversified plants in the South.

Nearly half of the \$4 billion expansion program of the chemical industry is going into the Southern States, and is hastening the industrialization of the entire area. This is shown in a breakdown of proposed programs for new chemical plants, for which certificates of necessity, providing accelerated depreciation, were granted by the Defense Production Administration up to the middle of June. Of the United States total of \$600 millions of chemical plants thus accorded quick depreciation, up to that date, 30 per cent were to be located in the West South Central region; nearly 12 per cent were to be built in the East South Central Region, including the Gulf states; and 8.5 per cent was to be placed in the South Atlantic states. Thus, it is indicated that almost exactly one-half of the entire national chemical program called for by the defense effort is being placed in the South.

**Speed-up of Natural Growth**—This expansion merely represents an increased tempo of the chemical growth which has been pushing Southern states into the industrial forefront ever since 1940. A \$1 billion expansion in chemicals since the end of World War II has caused a new industrial empire to arise in the great Southwest. Now another expansion effort is being superimposed on that sound postwar growth, and the expansion is taking place not only in the Southwest, but in the Gulf States, the Southeastern States—every part of the South, on a scale never before witnessed.

The Southern expansion does not represent an effort to assure security against the atom bomb, although it does have that effect, since the South is the area most difficult to attack from Europe or Asia. Chemical plants are springing up in the South because the raw materials are there, the labor supply is there, including skilled research men produced by Southern universities, who formerly had to seek jobs in the North, and now find opportunities beckoning to them in their own area; and the rapid rise in freight rates makes it desirable, wherever possible, to set up branch plants to serve Southern consumers, instead of attempting to supply them from Northern plants.

The new chemical plants in the South know that they are secure from Northern competition. The freight cost barrier is so high that it will be difficult, in heavy chemicals at least, for northern plants to attempt to enter the South with their products. In the petrochemical field, where the South reigns supreme, owing to the concentration of productive oil fields in that area, some chemicals move to northern customers. But as time goes on, more and more plants for the making of intermediate chemicals are being built, which in time will absorb a large part of the output of Southern petrochemical industry. And the value added by manufacture in such intermediate and finished fields is usually very large.

**"Growth" Industry**—The South is particularly fortunate in capturing such a large proportion of the chemical industry's expansion. The ratio of chemical construction is more than double the proportion that might be expected in

the South, in view of the South's share of total population in the country. The chemical industry is one of the "growth" industries which the South has corralled. Along with chemicals, the South is moving ahead rapidly in such glamor industries as synthetic rubber, aluminum, magnesium, aircraft, paper and steel. And in addition, new plants to make autos, appliances and other finished consumer items are steadily being added.

The chemical industry is a growth industry because new products are being daily developed in the laboratory by the hundreds. In the last fifteen years, sales of chemicals have risen over 400 per cent; the industry is bringing changes overnight in such big chemical-consuming industries as textiles, foods, petroleum, farming, and many others. More money is being poured into chemical research every year. As a result, we have a dazzling new family of synthetic fibers coming over the horizon; synthetic detergents, new insecticides, new fertilizers; antibiotics which end the threat of dread diseases and which also greatly speed the growth of cattle and poultry; new wonder drugs which promise to extend life and improve the functions of the aged.

**Petrochemicals in the Southwest**—The most impressive chemical expansion on in the South is still, of course, in the Southwest, although other southern states are moving ahead rapidly. Petrochemicals account for most of the Southwest expansion under certificates of necessity granted this year. But the chemical industry is also finding sulphur, salt and other chemicals in the Southwest. These basic chemicals provide the means for making such widely needed products as benzene, styrene and synthetic rubber. The world-short chemicals are also made in the Southwest—sulphur and chlorine and caustic soda. Ammonia, needed for the explosives of war, as well as for the fertilizer used on peaceful farms, is being produced in vast quantities.

Here is one way in which the South is helping to relieve chemical shortages: the steel industry's by-product coke ovens at one time were the major sup-

pliers of benzene. But today, the petrochemical industry is accounting for about 60 per cent of the present coke oven output of benzene.

Natural sulphur reserves are being expanded through new discoveries in Louisiana and Texas by the Freeport Sulphur Company and Texas Gulf Sulphur. In addition, however, the petrochemical industry is building sulphur recovery plants which will go a long way to meeting the world deficit.

**More End-Product Plants**—One of the most encouraging developments is the way in which end-product plants are moving into the Southwest. One of the first was the Wright Manufacturing Company, at Houston, makers of most of the football rubber cleats made in the world, and also a producer of rubber tile flooring and plastic utensils. Wright moved to Houston so that it would be closer to supplies of synthetic rubber and petroleum plastic materials. In addition to Wright, six plants in the Houston area have begun production of insecticides. Others are making detergents and fertilizers, drawing upon sources of basic chemicals at their back doors. Among these new producers are Chipman Chemical Company, and the Kolker Chemical Works, of Houston; Mathieson Chemical Corp., of Pasadena; Dow Chemical and Stauffer Chemical Co., of Freeport, and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., of La Porte.

Chlorine and caustic soda, critical chemicals formerly made in the East and Middle West, and now being made in Texas and the Southwest, thus helping to relieve world wide shortages. Chlorine is a vital material in water purification, in insecticides, plastics, gasoline, synthetic rubber and drugs. Hence the availability of supplies of chlorine will prove a magnet to a host of new industries. In one week, last April, the government approved chlorine expansion in the South amounting to \$132 million.

**Southeast** — Greatly expanded needs for ammonia are stimulating chemical expansion in the South and Southeast. Ammonia is a vital ingredient in explosives. But it has been estimated by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan that 500,000 tons of ammonia for fertilizer are needed immediately, and that the growth of population will mean additional needs for 100,000 tons annually. A new Texas chemical company, Alamo Chemical Co., is to build a \$38 million ammonia plant near Houston.

Plants to produce phosphates, salt, carbon black, hydrocarbons made from oil, are to be built. The hydrocarbons are further processed into a multitude of chemicals, including butadiene for synthetic rubber, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, ethylene and methanol. These new Texas plants account for the fact that Texas, with over 11.2 per cent of all certificates of necessity granted thus far by the Government, ranks second only to Pennsylvania in the award of such certificates for accelerated depreciation.

**Middle South**—In the Middle South—Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama—the

story of rapid chemical growth is the same. Agricultural chemical capacity is being enlarged by such companies as Hercules Powder, in Mississippi, and by other leading companies. In Kentucky, Mathieson and National Distillers have big expansion programs under way. Isobutane Ethane and ethylene glycol will be made from natural gas drawn from pipelines. Ethylene chloride also will be produced here.

Pennsylvania Salt is adding a \$6.5 million dollar chlorine plant at Calvert City, Ky.

In addition, the Gulf Coast production is going to be enlarged as a result of the development by Freeport Sulphur of a huge new deposit of 99½ per cent pure sulphur 100 miles southeast of New Orleans in the Mississippi delta. The company will spend between \$10 and \$15 million for a new sulphur plant at Garden City Bay. Within two years it will be turning out 500,000 long tons a year, or about one-half of the present national sulphur deficit.

Other sulphur companies are expanding output. Jefferson Lake Sulphur, in Louisiana is adding about 100,000 tons of annual capacity. Texas Gulf Sulphur, world's largest producer has announced plans to expand its Moss Bluff Plant, in Texas, by 50 per cent. Last year, the brimstone mines of Louisiana and Texas, together with plants recovering sulphur from oil and natural gas, yielded a total of 5,342,000 tons of sulphur. The Economic Cooperation Administration alone is taking 1,000,000 tons of this total, and American industrial requirements are constantly increasing.

**Who's Moving South?—Everybody!**—The list of companies setting up new chemical plants in the South reads like the blue book of American industry.

#### **du Pont, Commercial, Reichhold**

The du Pont company has definitely linked its destiny to the South, with half of its investments in the South and Southwest. du Pont now has 20 plants in nine Southern states, with over 30,000 employees, and the number is constantly increasing. Eight plants have been completed since 1946 and two new ones have been projected. The completed plants include an orlon plant in Camden, S. C. to make synthetic fibers; a nylon plant in Chattanooga; a nylon salt plant at Orange, Tex.; a nylon intermediates plant at Victoria, Tex.; a plastics plant in Parkersburg, W. Va.; an agricultural chemicals plant in La Porte, Tex.; and a sulphuric acid plant at Richmond, Va.

The projected plants include a dacron (synthetic fiber) plant at Kingston, N. C. and a sodium cyanide and hydrogen peroxide plant at Memphis.

At Sterlington, La., Commerical Solvents will expand a plant costing well over \$20 million, to make ammonia and methanol, needed for fertilizer.

Reichhold Chemicals is spending \$1 million to double the size of its plant at Charlotte, N. C. Davison Chemicals is investing \$7 million in a new plant to

make petroleum cracking catalysts, near Lake Charles, La.

#### **Spencer, Pittsburgh, Dow**

Spencer Chemical Company has announced it will invest \$14 million in a new synthetic anhydrous ammonia plant, to be built at Vicksburg, Miss. International Minerals and Chemicals is doubling the capacity of its plant food facilities at Texarkana, Tex.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass has announced that construction is under way on a \$8.5 million expansion of chlorine and caustic soda producing facilities, at its Natrium, W. Va., plant, operated by its Southern Alkali Co., a wholly owned subsidiary. At Corpus Christi, this company is investing \$8.6 million to make chlorine.

A series of expansions in capacity at Freeport, Tex. for ethylene and other petrochemicals, announced by Dow Chemical, will amount to about \$100 million. J. M. Huber Corp., big producer of carbon black, which has branched out as a large oil producer, is doubling the capacity of its Baytown, Tex., plant.

#### **Monsanto, Diamond, Gulf**

Monsanto, at Texas City, has announced it will build a plant to make acrylonitrile, which will be shipped to Chemstrand's new plant at Decatur, Ala. Celanese is building a new plant in Texas, and also is enlarging its existing plant at Bishop.

Diamond Alkali is increasing its caustic soda capacity 50 per cent at Houston by investing \$6 million to meet the needs of the adjacent Shell Chemical synthetic glycerine plant.

Gulf Oil is building a large ethylene plant adjacent to its refinery at Port Arthur, Tex. The ethylene will be piped to the ethy benzene plant of Koppers, at Port Arthur, and the new Ethyl Corp. plant at Houston, will also take part of the Gulf output.

The new Alamo Chemical Co. on the Houston Ship Canal, to make anhydrous ammonia, used in making fertilizers, and methanol, used as a base for plastics, and acetylene, used in making synthetic fibers, has as its sponsors General Aniline & Film Co., the Borden Co., big dairy company, which has plastic interests, and Phillips Chemical Co.

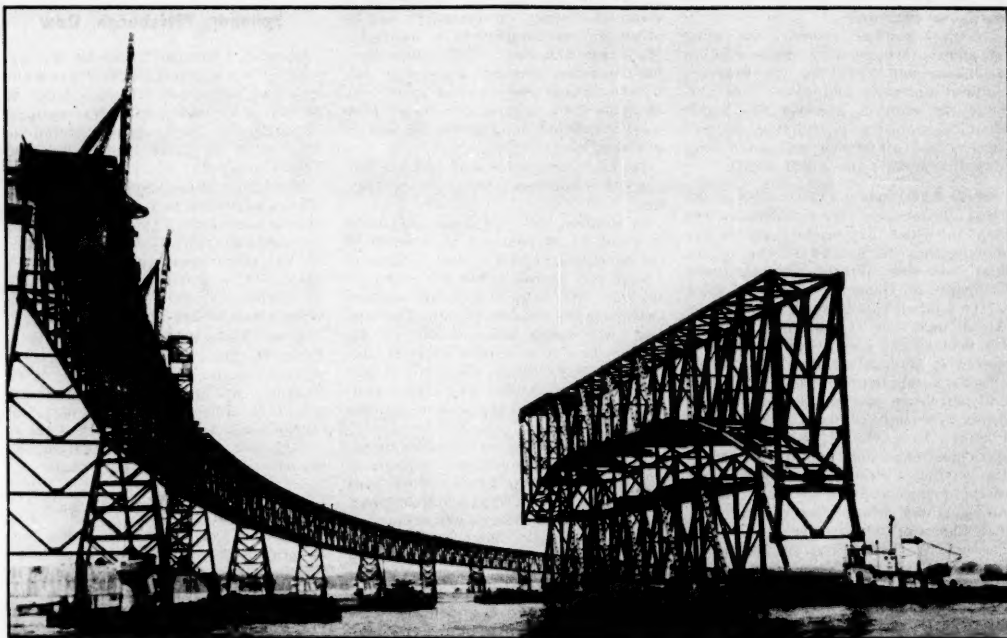
Ethylene is used in making many organic chemicals, including alcohol, styrene, polystyrene, polyethylene, polyvinyls, ethylene glycol, tetra-ethyl lead and acetic acid.

Alcohol and styrene, in turn, are used in countless products—styrene goes into plastics for airplane instrument panels, radio and television parts, containers for acids. Polythene is used in insulating aircraft wiring. Polyvinyls are used in making molded plastics for many purposes. Ethylene glycol is an anti-freeze.

These materials are not only essential for defense. In many cases they are vital in the civilian economy, as substitutes for metals, or in many important plastic applications. Hence it is clear why the Government has moved quickly to grant certificates of necessity for these projects.



# CONSTRUCTION



Steel section weighing approximately 850 tons is being floated into its place in the four-mile-long Chesapeake Bay Bridge above Annapolis, Md. The bridge is scheduled for completion in mid '52.

## September Awards Total \$252,552,000

By S. A. Lauver  
News Editor

**T**ABULATION of southern construction contracts in the first nine months of 1951 as reported in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD daily bulletin, shows a total value of \$4,720,465,000. The figure is larger by \$351,313,000 than the total for the entire

twelve months of last year. No other nine-month aggregate even approaches the current high level.

The nine-month figure embraces \$2,111,201,000 for industrial projects; \$792,554,000 for private building; \$674,172,000 for

heavy engineering type work; \$671,203,000 for public building, and \$471,335,000 for highways and bridges. Private building registers a decrease; the others, increases.

Industrial construction, as in the preceding month, led the several categories. A substantial percentage of the total represents the two huge atomic energy commission projects in Kentucky and South Carolina. Still larger expenditures are expected for the Savannah River development.

The \$2,111,201,000 figure is more than three times the size of the \$699,246,000 recorded in the first nine months of last year. Not including the two atomic projects, the industrial figure is twice the size of its 1950 counterpart and well above nine-month totals for such work in the prior five years when totals ranged from the \$309,251,000 of 1946 to the \$391,423,000 of 1949.

Large privately financed industrial projects have been announced for various southern locations. Among the latest are the \$7,000,000 Davison Chemical plant at Lake Charles, La., the \$8,500,000 Natrium, W. Va. project of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., R. G. LeTourneau's new steel plant

### SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY STATES

	September, 1951 Contracts Awarded	September, 1951 Contracts to be Awarded	Contracts Awarded First Nine Months 1951	Contracts Awarded First Nine Months 1950
Alabama .....	\$ 10,129,000	\$ 82,154,000	\$ 253,746,000	\$ 135,753,000
Arkansas .....	19,357,000	127,849,000	145,679,000	78,479,000
Dist. of Col. ....	564,000	17,470,000	31,146,000	30,225,000
Florida .....	54,267,000	127,759,000	416,836,000	284,352,000
Georgia .....	12,525,000	78,048,000	163,456,000	99,898,000
Kentucky .....	7,169,000	140,050,000	457,977,000	86,954,000
Louisiana .....	25,741,000	26,586,000	346,699,000	267,275,000
Maryland .....	21,563,000	22,295,000	340,177,000	263,055,000
Mississippi .....	2,702,000	11,628,000	130,408,000	97,654,000
Missouri .....	5,412,000	17,280,000	140,456,000	200,595,000
N. Carolina .....	13,046,000	71,171,000	296,899,000	285,305,000
Oklahoma .....	5,423,000	49,760,000	66,892,000	106,190,000
S. Carolina .....	4,204,000	14,924,000	478,806,000	98,344,000
Tennessee .....	6,467,000	30,003,000	186,835,000	162,521,000
Texas .....	32,953,000	166,273,000	945,749,000	635,405,000
Virginia .....	14,812,000	13,471,000	269,471,000	191,907,000
W. Virginia .....	218,000	44,108,000	47,239,000	20,682,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$352,552,000</b>	<b>\$1,040,829,000</b>	<b>\$4,720,465,000</b>	<b>\$3,064,592,000</b>



at Longview, Texas, and a \$6,500,000 expansion of the Houston plant of Diamond Alkali Co.

Private building, while the second largest factor in the current nine-month total, is fifteen per cent below the figure for the first nine months of last year. The current private building total includes \$643,519,000 for residential construction; \$57,151,000 for assembly buildings; \$46,328,000 for office buildings and \$45,269,000 for commercial buildings.

The \$643,806,000 for residential construction, which includes apartments and hotels, is six per cent below the figure for similar work in the first nine months of 1951. Declines in other private building, as compared with the same period of last year, are thirty-four per cent for offices, thirty-seven per cent for assembly and forty-seven per cent for commercial projects.

The three components in the heavy engineering construction total are \$514,675,000 for dams, drainage, earthwork and airports; \$119,158,000 for sewer and water work and \$40,339,000 for federal electric projects. The dam-drainage-earthwork-airport total is up one hundred eighty-two per cent; sewer and water works, fifteen per cent up. The federal electric total is down drastically.

Public building's \$671,203,000 total is more than seventeen per cent above the total for the first nine months of 1950. Government building, with a total of \$367,800,000, shows a gain of twenty-six per cent. School building, however, dropped from \$309,250,000 to \$303,403,000.

Highway and bridge construction, mostly by state highway departments, totals \$471,335,000 in the elapsed months of the year. This is about five per cent higher than the level at this time last year. Texas led the sixteen states with a figure of almost ninety-three million dollars. Second in rank was the \$63,693,000 of Florida; third, North Carolina's \$45,925,000.

Construction in September was at the lowest point of the year so far. The total for the ninth month was \$252,552,000, this a thirty per cent decline from the level reported for the preceding month and twenty-five per cent under the figure for the same month of last year.

The five elements in the \$252,552,000 total for September were \$79,840,000 for highways and bridges; \$60,220,000 for public building; \$46,831,000 for private building; \$36,788,000 for heavy engineering construction, and the \$28,873,000 for industrial projects.

The highway and bridge total not only was the heaviest contributor to the September construction figure but was the only category showing an increase. The rise over the total for the preceding month was fifty-one per cent; over the total for the comparable month of last year, thirty-six per cent.

Public building was the second largest element in the September total. Its \$60,220,000 is down thirty-eight per cent when compared with the value for August and thirty-six per cent below the September, 1950 figure. Most of the drop was in the government building field, where the September total was \$31,132,

	September, 1951 Contracts Awarded	September, 1951 Contracts to be Awarded	Contracts Awarded First Nine Months 1951	Contracts Awarded First Nine Months 1950
<b>PRIVATE BUILDING</b>				
Assembly (Churches, Theatres, Auditoriums, Fraternal) .....	\$4,421,000	\$15,383,000	\$57,151,000	\$90,756,000
Commercial (Stores, Restau- rants, Filling Stations, Garages) .....	4,063,000	4,300,000	45,269,000	86,285,000
Residential (Apartments, Hotels, Dwellings) .....	33,906,000	118,752,000	643,806,000	686,519,000
Office .....	4,361,000	6,690,000	46,328,000	70,244,000
	\$46,831,000	\$145,125,000	\$792,554,000	\$893,802,000
<b>INDUSTRIAL</b>				
<b>PUBLIC BUILDING</b>				
City, County, State, Federal and Hospitals .....	\$31,132,000	\$36,401,000	\$367,800,000	\$291,361,000
Schools .....	29,888,000	34,635,000	303,403,000	309,250,000
	\$60,220,000	\$70,434,000	\$671,203,000	\$600,611,000
<b>ENGINEERING</b>				
Dams, Drainage, Earthwork, Airports .....	\$22,882,000	\$62,865,000	\$514,675,000	\$179,901,000
Federal, County, Municipal Elec- tric .....	1,982,000	180,484,000	40,339,000	99,058,000
Sewers and Waterworks .....	11,924,000	14,658,000	119,158,000	103,421,000
	\$36,788,000	\$258,007,000	\$574,172,000	\$382,380,000
<b>ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES</b> .....	\$79,840,000	\$286,293,000	\$471,335,000	\$446,553,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	\$252,552,000	\$1,040,829,000	\$4,720,465,000	\$3,664,592,000

600. School contracts totaled \$29,888,000 in September; \$29,930,000 in August.

The \$46,831,000 private building total is down about eleven per cent from the August total. Last year in the same month the figure was \$75,130,000. Included in the current aggregate are \$33,906,000 for residential work; \$4,421,000 for assembly building; \$4,361,000 for office building and \$4,063,000 for commercial building.

Engineering type construction in September amounted to \$36,788,000, or thirty-four per cent below the value of such work in August. Compared with September of last year, however, the total represents an increase of almost fourteen per cent. The current aggregate includes \$22,882,000 for dams, drainage, earthwork and airports; \$11,924,000 for sewers and water works and \$1,982,000 for federal electric projects.

Expenditures for new construction in August, the latest month for which federal statistics are available, amounted to \$2,800,000,000, according to a joint estimate of the departments of commerce and labor. The figure was slightly under the August, 1950, total. When adjusted for rising costs, it represented a smaller physical volume, it was pointed out.

The two federal agencies said a two per cent contraseasonal decline in private residential building and an eleven per cent drop in commercial building reflected the continuing effects of restrictions by the government. Private building was down by one-third; commercial building, by six per cent. Private industrial construction increased four per cent over July and was double the August, 1950, volume.

Expenditures for new private construction declined fractionally from July to \$1,865,000,000. The decrease, the two agencies pointed out, was more than off-

set by a four per cent rise in public construction to \$937,000,000. Most of the rise in public expenditures was attributed to atomic energy and military projects and in highway construction.

Construction of military facilities, industrial plants, electric power projects and other "defense-supporting" facilities continued to rise in August as rapidly as structural steel, copper and other material supplies would permit, the joint announcement said. Estimated expenditures for military construction amounted to six and one-half times the level of the earlier year, while public and private industrial plant building more than doubled.

For the first eight months of 1951, the two agencies estimated new construction expenditures totaled \$19,500,000,000, almost twelve per cent over the estimate for the comparable period of 1950. Private new construction, at \$13,700,000,000, was up five per cent; new public construction with its \$5,800,000,000 total, up thirty-one per cent.

Some construction is expected to come to a halt during the next few months, due to the restrictions imposed by the federal government. According to the Associated General Contractors of America, fourth quarter allotments of structural steel reveal that only carefully screened military construction and aluminum expansion programs were given 100 per cent of their requirements. General Commercial construction was allotted only eleven per cent.

Glen W. Maxon, president of that national contractors organization, observed that the federal government has taken away from the general contracting industry the ability to give the public bodies and private investors in construction the reasonable assurance that projects can be completed on normal schedule and at estimated costs.

# Synthetic Textiles—

The big reason why the textile South economy is undergoing fundamental changes.

By J. A. Daly

**S**EVERAL significant trends in the textile industry's broad and persistent expansion are enlivening a peaceful industrial revolution over the South Atlantic states.

Powerful forces for economic and cultural advancement are being activated as normal consequences. Yet, these developments have attracted little more than passing attention. Adequate evaluation will be difficult until several more years have elapsed.

And, encouraging is the fact that this material and technical progress is supported liberally by many millions of capital. Furthermore, the greater part of this capital is flowing from other areas.

Outstanding among the several principal factors in this fundamental change are the synthetic fiber producing and weaving industries. These numerous great plants over the Southeast have been announced from time to time, especially since World War II ended. Construction of several of these plants is just being started. Each of them is a triumph for chemistry, bolstered by the ingenuity of mechanical engineers.

The recently observed 75th anniversary of the American Chemical Society tended to spotlight synthetic textiles. It was high time that the facts and influences of these separate chemical-textile plants were brought into proper focus. Accomplishments of spectacular construction, these plants comprise now a major factor in the Southeast's activities.

It was about 25 years ago that American chemists began presenting the wonders of man-made fibers and synthetic fabrics to the textile industry. Now these fibers number more than a dozen. Some, like rayon and nylon, are as popularly known as cotton, wool, silk and linen. Other products are newer, and their names yet are strange to the mass of the public. But, as time elapses, almost inevitably the people will become familiar with names like Orlon, Dacron, Vicara, Aralac, Vinyon, Fortisan, Saran, Velon, Acrilan, Vinyl, Dynel, and others already here or yet to be perfected.

**Results of Cotton vs. Synthetics Competition**—The economically more important casualty in time for the Southeast could be the cotton crop. These states already are progressing steadily away from a cotton dominated agriculture. Diversification of agriculture is being influenced strongly by the industrial diversification and expansion. Organizations immediately related to cotton are very sensitive about the advance of competitive synthetics.

Nevertheless, within the textile industry itself there is an impressive unity, largely because many companies are large consumers of man-made fibers as well as cotton and, to a slowly increasing extent, wool. Textile creativeness also is resulting in many blends of synthetic and natural fibers to produce economical and desirable fabrics and knitted products.

Impacts upon the Textile South's economy from the struggle for supremacy between cotton and synthetics already are many. Trends are being activated which apparently must continue through periods of years. Competition in the domestic markets between the industry's various divisions is being intensified. That is a healthy, typically American situation. Yet, despite recurrent recessions, this resilient and widely diversified industry as a whole continues to experience sound prosperity.

The fundamental fact, from the ultimate consumers' viewpoint, is that the change is for the better, definitely. The tremendous expansion in synthetics is resulting directly from the chemical industry's miracles in research. Those accomplishments in turn are compelling constant, large-scale research by cotton textile manufacturers, who are attaining notable progress especially in high styling of cotton fabrics.

As the chemists perfect additional man-made fibers, great construction projects are authorized to produce these new fabrics in volume. Also, this textile diversification is extending to various products suitable for many uses which involve plastics.

These synthetic fibers are produced either in continuous yarn (filament) or are cut into desired, short lengths (staple). Thus the products are available for a wide range of weaving or knitting processes. Often synthetics are blended with other fibers, especially cotton or wool. The aim in blending is to impart desirable new qualities to fabrics and is not necessarily to reduce consumption of cotton and wool, which presently are unusually high-cost materials for this industry.

Each man-made fiber possesses different qualities which permit production of fabrics to meet widely varying needs.

Indicative of synthetics' progress are Federal data showing that cotton represented only 70 per cent of American fiber consumption in 1949 (and since has declined substantially), compared with 89 per cent in 1920. In this connection, the *New York Journal of Commerce* recently commented editorially that the result of

the contest between cotton and synthetics "may very largely depend in future years on how far its (cotton's) research men go in finding new uses for the fiber where its best advantages are apparent."

This research for cotton is being encouraged by the Federal Department of Agriculture. Lately, the Department authorized several additional important programs, in cooperation with Southern colleges, with the aim of expanding the usefulness of cotton. Also, the welfare of the South's cotton growers directly is being protected as a vital factor in the national economy.

Associated with advances in synthetic fiber production is the important progress by chemistry in the field of synthetic resins for use in textile processing and finishing.

Chemists and other technicians are developing new, attractive finishes for cotton textiles in keeping with accomplishments of research for new fabrics. In this rivalry among the fibers, the future of wool likewise is becoming somewhat uncertain, and the South over recent years has importantly expanded its wool weaving industry. However, research is resulting in production of blended fabrics, thus tending to maintain the stability of markets for each type of fiber.

**Effect on Other Segments of the Industry**—All segments of the industry have become much more alert, aggressive and progressive during a period of relatively few years through their own competition for the vast and steadily expanding consumer markets, particularly the domestic markets. Yet, textiles are conscious that dramatic possibilities are inherent in this prospect—synthetic fibers have drastically curtailed the American market for silk.

Rayon and nylon were influential in the decline for silk. And, nylon largely has eliminated the silk stocking from the wardrobes of well-dressed women.

**In the Carolinas**—This diversification in textiles has been economically a great influence over particularly the two Carolinas through recent years. Among the results has been a stronger trend toward effective balance between manufacturing and agriculture, and a simultaneous strengthening of the manufacturing division of the economy. Also, skilled and unskilled labor has benefited liberally, and trade, transportation and finance have been bolstered strongly.

The two Carolinas have enjoyed a particularly large share of the multi-million-dollar investment by synthetic fiber-producing corporations in new plants. The World War II and subsequently continuing prosperity for textiles also enabled the cotton mills to modernize through expenditures totaling high in the millions of dollars. Significant of capable management was the fact that the cotton mills largely were able to finance modernization, plus considerable addition to capacity, from their own accumulated reserves.

**Post-War Gains**—Against the background of the present in this textiles-sponsored Southeastern industrial revolution, comments contained in a May, 1949, report by the National Planning Commission are incisive and enlighten-

ing. The report emphasized "the large and continuous growth" of Southern industry between the crash of 1929 and Pearl Harbor. "But the Southern industrial growth was even more outstanding in the period 1945 through 1948.

"This development represents more than the textile manufacturers trying to get closer to cotton. . . . Probably the greatest investment in the South since the war has been in the synthetic fiber industry," said the report.

That investment in Southern synthetic fiber projects particularly was accelerated last year. So far this year, several other great additional plants have been authorized.

Outstanding is a \$32,000,000 du Pont plant, under construction at Kinston, N. C., to produce dacron. When this construction was begun, du Pont had only recently completed another great plant at Camden, S. C., to produce orlon.

Also over recent years du Pont expanded rayon plants at Waynesboro, Va., and elsewhere, also the nylon plant at Martinsville, Va., and constructed a multi-million-dollar nylon plant at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Celanese Corp. of America is doubling capacity and diversifying fiber production at its Rock Hill, S. C., plant. The first mill was completed a few years ago at a cost around \$50,000,000. The cost of the addition may be almost as great. Celanese also is engaged in other expansion, including projects at Celco, Va.

American Enka has expanded its plant near Asheville, N. C., and constructed a \$50,000,000 plant at Morristown, Tenn., a few years ago.

A major new factor in the synthetic fiber industry is Chemstrand. This corporation is a joint subsidiary of American Viscose Corp. of Philadelphia and Monsanto Chemical Co. of St. Louis. Chemstrand will produce under du Pont licenses.

At Decatur, Ala., Chemstrand is building a plant to produce 30,000,000 pounds of acrilan per year, and at Pensacola, Fla., is building a 50,000,000-pound yearly capacity rayon plant. Chemstrand arranged \$110,000,000 of financing for this program.

Belding-Hemmingway is completing near Hendersonville, N. C., a \$1,000,000 synthetic sewing thread spinning plant.

Duffy Silk Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., authorized construction of a \$400,000 nylon throwing plant at Murphy, N. C.

Berkshire Mills of Reading, Pa., is constructing a \$3,000,000 nylon hosiery knitting mill at Andrews, N. C.

British interests recently entered this Southern states development when Courtauld's, Inc., American subsidiary, announced that a \$40,000,000 plant will be constructed at Mobile, Ala. Production will be 50,000,000 pounds annually of viscose rayon.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical, best known as a commercial fertilizer producer, came into the synthetic fiber picture when it announced vicara.

And there are other large developments in this expansion for an industry which already employs around 650,000 South-

eastern workers, including nearly 400,000 in the two Carolinas.

**Expansions**—With calm confidence, Southeastern companies engaged in weaving or knitting synthetic and other fibers are going ahead with great additional investments. In North Carolina, for instance, practically as many looms now are weaving synthetic or blended fabrics as are producing cotton fabrics.

This expansion of fiber consuming capacity, and modernization, includes the \$75,000,000 program of Burlington Mills of Greensboro, N. C., and the \$30,000,000 development activities of J. P. Stevens & Co. Burlington has 70-odd mills in seven states, mostly in the two Carolinas. Stevens operates a chain of 20-odd mills, mostly in the two Carolinas. Stevens lately bought for \$2,000,000 the former Navy ordnance plant at Milledgeville, Ga., which this company has operated several years after conversion to woolen textiles.

The Anderson-Greenville-Spartanburg area in South Carolina is involved in a rash of textile expansion. Julius Kayser has a new plant at Fountain Inn, and is completing a big plant at Belton. Peerless Mills is constructing a \$2,000,000 rayon weaving mill at Belton.

Deering-Milliken has several great Southeastern developments, including a mill being built at Marietta. Over recent years this company has been a leader in expanding production of synthetic and other textiles, particularly in that South Carolina area.

Textron, which began soon after World War II ended to develop a Southern chain, has several new mills in the Greenville-Anderson sections. This company is completing negotiations for construction of a \$6,500,000 mill at Meridian, Miss.

Increasing emphasis during recent years has been given to plastics fabrics by several large companies, particularly Chicopee Manufacturing Co., which operates mills in Georgia and several other Southeastern states.

The Self interests at Greenwood, S. C., are another group of mills that has been expanded and diversified through large investments in recent years.

**Effect on Associated Industries**—Along with this progress for primary textiles is coming expansion and diversification of associated industries, including finishing plants. The Springs Cotton Mills built a great finishing plant at Grace, S. C., and is completing a laboratory and office building at Fort Mill, S. C. Singer Manufacturing Co. established a family sewing machine plant at Anderson, S. C., where Owen-Corning Glass is beginning production at a new \$5,000,000 fiber glass plant. Reichhold Chemical Co. of Chicago and New York is building at Charlotte, N. C., a \$2,000,000 plant to produce chemicals for textiles and plywood industries.

Textile machinery companies likewise have greatly increased operations in the Southeast over recent years.

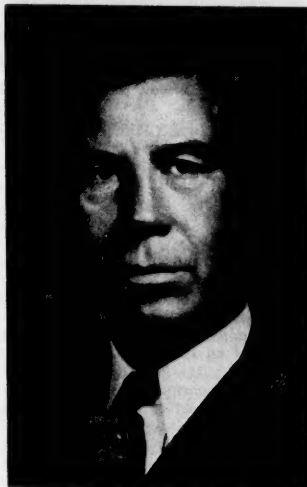
All this has been accompanied by a great increase in electric power consumption. For instance, Duke Power Co., based at Charlotte, has completed new generating capacity in Piedmont Carolina, costing more than \$100,000,000 since World

War II ended. This expansion included the recently activated \$20,000,000 steam-electric plant near Anderson and Greenville, in South Carolina, which has an annual capacity of 1,750,000,000 kwh.

## Republic Ore Carrier Christened at Maryland Drydock Yards

Christening of the second of three C4 type ocean going vessels being converted for the Nicholson-Universal Steamship Company for service in the Great Lakes took place on September 20 in the shipyards of the Maryland Drydock Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

Sponsor of the ship was Mrs. Charles M. White, wife of the president of Republic Steel Corporation, who christened the ship the Charles M. White. Republic Steel owns a 70 per cent interest in Nicholson-Universal.



Charles M. White  
Ore Carrier Bears His Name

The Maryland Drydock Company, conversion contractor, removed the entire forward half of the C4 vessel. The Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, Pascagoula, Mississippi, constructed an entirely new forward half 80 feet longer. This section was floated to Baltimore where it was joined with the after half which contained the propulsion machinery.

Overall length of the ship after conversion is 600 feet and the beam is 71 feet 6 inches.

Mr. White is a native of Maryland and was graduated from the University of Maryland as a mechanical engineer. Prior to his association with Republic Steel Corporation in 1930, he held the job of general superintendent of the Alliquippa works of Jones and Laughlin Steel Company. He has been president of Republic Steel since 1945. Mrs. White, who christened the ship, is also a native Marylander.

Mr. White, who delivered brief remarks at the christening ceremony, was introduced by Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland.



# Alabama Salutes Her Industries In Celebration of Industry Days

**T**HE Alabama that was called a national economic problem less than two decades ago, has thrust aside the shambles synonymous with agrarian share-cropping and today stands in the nation's spotlight of industrial progress.

In commemoration of this industrial progress, the people of Alabama, by proclamation of their Governor, celebrated their Second Annual Alabama Industry Days on September 13, 14 and 15.

Conceived and promoted last year for the first time, and adopting the theme "What Alabama Makes, Makes Alabama," the program was primarily designed to acquaint the people of Alabama with their industry, its place in the community life, and what industry means to the individual community.

Governor Gordon Persons struck the keynote of the observance when he included in his official proclamation "the people of this state are entitled to know better the industrial concerns and their products which have made possible the full utilization of the vast resources of this state."

**The Man Behind It**—It was with this thought in mind that Paul A. Redmond, President of Alabama Mills, Inc., and a Director and Past President of the Associated Industries of Alabama conceived the idea of an Industry Days program. Obsessed with the idea, he received the immediate support of the industrial organization's Board of Directors for the Association to sponsor such an observance.

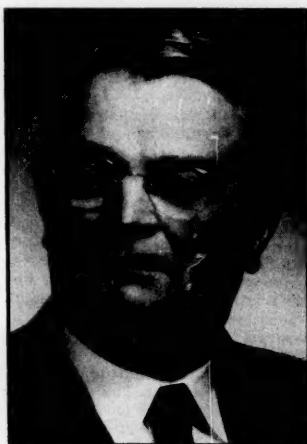
Named as General Chairman for the state-wide celebration, Mr. Redmond secured the active co-sponsorship of the Alabama Press Association and the University of Alabama's Department of Journalism, ably supported by the Alabama Broadcasters Association, to insure maximum help, cooperation and coverage by the press and radio of his state.

**Organization** — Planned and designed for participation at the local community level, more than sixty local committees were set up throughout the state to take complete charge of the 1951 program, during these three official days, in one or more towns within their locality.

Local Chambers of Commerce in every community were contacted, given the complete program, and gave their all-out cooperation. Retail Merchants Associations in every community in the state cooperated by featuring Alabama-made products on these three days, and in running "specials" on such products. Civic Clubs and other similar organizations throughout Alabama set aside their programs during the week of September 10 in behalf of industry, and arranged for outstanding industrialists as their guest speakers. Typical of the calibre of speakers obtained was the Gadsden

Rotary Club's honored guest, Herman Cone of Greensboro, N. C., president of the Cone Mills Corporation.

Five hundred industrial exhibits composed of Alabama-made products went on display in more than a hundred communities. Products manufactured within their state were provided by industrial firms and local retailers and wholesalers. Cullman, a community of only 4,000 peo-



PAUL A. REDMOND

Paul A. Redmond, the man who conceived Alabama Industry Days, has long been identified as an outstanding Southern industrialist and a staunch advocate of the American Way of Life.

President, Director and Member of Executive Committee of Alabama Mills, Inc., and Chairman of the Board, Anchor Rome Mills, Inc., of Rome, Georgia, Paul A. Redmond is presently serving as President of the Southern States Industrial Council. In his own state of Alabama, he is a Director and Past President of the Associated Industries of Alabama and a Past President and Past Director of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association.

ple, had thirty industrial exhibits on display, with each of the local manufacturing concerns participating. Alexander City, with approximately the same population, had in excess of fifty such exhibits composed of Alabama-made, Alabama-grown, or Alabama-processed products. Wider recognition for this unique event was attained through the distribution of 25,000 red-on-white banners and posters proclaiming Alabama Industry Days and spelling out the program's

theme. These banners and posters lined the main street of practically every community in the state.

**Plant Visits**—The first two of the three official days were reserved for plant visitations. September 15 was proclaimed "Rally Day." The "Rally Day" festivities were replete with a parade by the local high school band, FFA members, 4-H clubs, Scouts, floats and exhibits, followed during the afternoon by beauty contests, pie-eating contests, public drawings—for which the merchants themselves contributed countless attractive prizes—and practically every other device known to attract crowds. Following the assemblage of a crowd, a serious talk by an outstanding speaker on the importance of local industry to that community was stressed. Arrangements for these visiting speakers at the different communities were made in ample time to compile all necessary data on the local industries in order that their talks might be localized.

This data included number of employees in the local plants, extent of growth of each company, weekly payroll, amount of taxes—local, state and federal—paid by them, their recreational and other facilities and why it is necessary for each concern to make a reasonable profit.

Several hundred plants held visitations, opened their doors to the families of their employees and the general public for the first time. The results amazed them. One plant in this category had more than 2,000 visitors through their factory the first day.

Newcomer to Alabama is the Reigel Textile Corporation at Greenville. G. L. McCarthy, General Manager of the Greenville Division opened his new plant to the public and more than 1,500 people passed through the spacious sewing rooms of the gloves manufacturer during Friday, September 14. The other six manufacturing firms of Greenville also participated in the plant visitation phase, and averaged 750 visitors during the celebration. In Centerville, its two major industries, both of them manufacturers of lumber, made their facilities open to the public and were surprised as several hundred people took time off from their daily routine to pay their local plants a personal visit.

**Publicity**—Much of the success attained by this program can be contributed to the all-out effort of the Alabama press and radio. The state's 135 weeklies and 19 dailies carried more than 33,000 column inches of copy on the initial event in 1950, of which more than 1,000 column inches were favorable editorial comment. When the final tally is in on the September, 1951 event, this figure is expected to be almost doubled.

Special editions were published, giving the Industry Days program screaming eight-column headlines on page one, and containing news stories, round-up on local industries, general news stories on the state's industrial progress, editorials, and advertisements honoring Alabama industry and featuring Alabama-made products.

In addition to this splendid coverage, the editors themselves assisted their local committees in obtaining the most advantageous main street window in which to display their industrial exhibits. And the 67 members of the Alabama Broadcasters Association cooperated in contributing many hundreds of spot announcements, broadcast time for industrial speakers, dramatization of free enterprise success stories, and news commentary.

**At Clanton**—Typical of the observance held in communities throughout the state was that at Clanton, Alabama. Here the local committee secured their spacious municipal airport hangar to house a combination of industrial and cattle exhibits as a joint celebration of the Alabama Industry Days program and the Chilton County Beef and Dairy Cattle Show. More than 5,000 people of the town's 6,000 population followed the mile-long parade, led by the local high school band, through the town's main streets and to the exhibit hall which housed twenty local industrial displays.

**At Selma**—In Selma, Alabama, the local Lions Club spearheaded the program. In lining up some thirty industrial displays, the civic organization brought in Thurman Sensing, Executive Vice President of the Southern States Industrial Council and noted economist as their guest speaker. Climax to their program was reached on Saturday evening when Miss Sara Alice Clonts, Parrish High School senior, was crowned 1951 Queen of Industry. A military band provided musical entertainment.

**At Tuscaloosa**—The *Tuscaloosa*, (Alabama) *News* put out a special "Industry Days" edition, giving a complete round-up on local industry. Forty-six industrial exhibits were placed on display in the Fort Brandon Armory, reserved especially for the occasion, and more than seven hundred school children were clocked by the exhibits on the opening day. September 13 was declared "School Day" and educational authorities participated with the local committee in making arrangements for the students to witness the industrial exposition.

**At Greenville**—Greenville's celebration of Alabama Industry Days featured the 42-piece Craig Air Force Band and Dwight M. Wilhelm, Executive Vice President of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association as guest speaker. All industrial firms cooperated in holding "open house," and supplied exhibits for local window displays. The local high school stadium was reserved for Rally Day finals where more than 1,500 of the town's 8,000 people gathered to hear Mr. Wilhelm. As part of the program, local merchants contributed \$500 worth of prizes to be given away at the evening's public drawing. Each person visiting one of the local plants during Alabama Industry Days received a ticket of eligibility for the drawing of prizes.

**At Centerville**—Centerville's progressive editor Jim Oakley of *The Centerville Press* threw his powerful weekly newspaper behind the observance with a special 20-page issue featuring Industry Days. The high school gym was re-



The industrial exhibit placed in the City Square at Jasper, Ala., featuring a display of products made, processed and grown in Alabama.

served for exhibits, and their Rally Day festivities included a concert by the Bibb County High School Band, an industrial speaker, and enterprising merchants and industrial firms contributed eighty-four prizes to be given away.

West Point Manufacturing Company, under the supervision of E. R. Lehmann, Vice President, Industrial Relations, threw open the doors to the general public in their mills at Shawmut, Lanett, Langdale, Fairfax and Riverview. Each mill provided guides to conduct visitors through in groups of ten persons.

**At Sheffield**—Eleven plants participated in an industrial exposition at

Sheffield. Featuring local and state-manufactured goods, the exhibits were sponsored by Alabama Coffee Company, Flagg Knitting Mills, Nehi Bottling Company, Electro-Metallurgical Company, Reynolds Alloys Company, Robbins Tire and Rubber Company, Florence Cotton Mills, Union Aluminum Company, King Stove and Range Company and Dixie Screen and Wire Manufacturing Company.

**Over-all Success Immeasurable**—These were but a few of the more than one hundred communities which participated in the event and contributed to the overall success of the Second Annual Alabama Industry Days program. That this program was a success is evidenced in the numerous communications received by the sponsoring organizations from the different communities over the state, advising that they were planning larger and more elaborate celebrations for the program in 1952.

It is easily apparent, too, that no reasonably close estimate of the number of people reached through this program can be made. It is impossible to determine the number who read even a portion of the copy carried by the press, or heard details of the program mentioned over the air. No guess could be hazarded as to the total number who visited plants during their two-day open house period, nor was it possible to ascertain an accurate total figure on those present throughout the state during the Rally Day ceremonies.

One definite conclusion can be drawn, however, and that is that never before in the history of this state has any promotion ever attained such a high pinnacle of success. Never before has industry's story been told so conclusively to the rank and file of Alabamians, as was possible during the Alabama Industry Days program.



Thurman Sensing  
Speaker at Selma Celebration



# Lignite to be fuel for Power at new Alcoa Plant in Texas

The power generating facilities will be built and operated for Alcoa by Texas Power and Light Company.

**N**ATIVES of Texas are proud of the fact that within its borders is enough land area to provide a 100-by-30-foot lot for every man, woman, and child on the entire earth. But few Texans are aware of the fact that there is enough lignite in that land to supply the electric power requirements of the Lone Star State for generations, regardless of how much of the world's populace is able to take advantage of the large amount of real estate there.

**Alcoa Makes Lignite News**—Until the Aluminum Company of America recently announced that it planned to build a lignite-powered reduction plant in Milam County, Tex., this fuel was little known in America outside of North Dakota, where 90 per cent of this nation's 3-million-ton annual output is produced. But now lignite has made the news, and industrial and manufacturing executives in particular are interested in learning more about it.

Lignite is found in quantity in many parts of the world, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Central Europe, India, Burma, Malaya, and Japan. The existence of deposits in this country has been known since Lewis and Clark moved up the Missouri River in 1804. Geologists later found that there was a reserve of some 600 billion tons in North Dakota alone, with almost 200 billion additional tons in South Dakota, Montana, Texas, and the South. In the past these deposits have had limited commercial value, but the recent success of the United States Bureau of Mines in converting raw lignite into multipurpose industrial gas may be the forerunner of a new industry.

Formed in geologically recent times, as compared with the ages of bituminous coal and anthracite, lignite sometimes has a moisture content as high as 40 per cent. The fuel disintegrates on exposure to air and has a tendency toward spontaneous combustion, yet has a lower level of energy than the older members of the solid fuel family.

A number of European nations, notably Germany, have utilized lignite by passing it through steam heated driers to produce the moisture content and then passing the residue into briquettes that

can be used as a fuel. Most of this lignite, which comes from Saxony—in the Russian zone of occupation—has been used to generate electric power and for a variety of chemical uses, including the manufacture of valuable montan wax (a form of bitumen recovered from lignite). Prior to World War II, the United States imported some 8,000,000 pounds of montan wax annually from Eastern Germany for use in the manufacture of phonograph records, shoe polish, floor waxes, and electric wiring insulation.

**Research Begun Two Years Ago**—Work on the Bureau of Mines new process was begun two years ago under a cooperative agreement with the Texas Power and Light Company. Although this company has always used natural gas in its plants, it anticipated in 1949 that prices of this fuel would rise considerably and that a practical substitute should be sought. A decade ago large volumes of natural gas were available in Texas under long-term contracts for as little as 3½ cents a thousand cubic feet. Now, with many new pipelines being completed and with Gulf Coast industry expanding rapidly, there is intense competition for the limited reserves still available. Natural gas prices have tripled, and only short-term contracts are being negotiated.

A report on the success of the Bureau of Mines process was released in August. Engineers believe that the new process may eventually make the immense lignite reserves a major source of both low-cost electric power and coal tar products.

Major products of the process, a variation of low-temperature carbonization, are a high heating value char ideal for power plant use and crude tar, which is the source of such by-products as wood preservatives, plastics, explosives, drugs, and dyes.

With the Bureau of Mines announcement of the results of its research and experimentation, the Aluminum Company of America disclosed that Milam County had been selected as the site of the new smelting plant. The eyes of industrial Texas and the South in general thus turned to Milam County, which can be quickly located among the state's 254 counties by pointing to the center of a triangle formed on the map by Fort

Worth, San Antonio, and Houston.

Reserves of lignite in Milam County are known to total more than 1 million tons, and exploration work now in progress is expected to add to this figure. It can be extracted both by strip and slope mining at an estimated cost of only \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton, thus aiding materially in enabling lignite to compete with natural gas for power production.

**Lignite's Heat Value**—Raw lignite, with its high moisture content, has a heating value of 7,000 Btu per pound. However, the bone-dry char obtained after processing the lignite has a heating value of 10,600 Btu per pound. Although having only 45 per cent of the weight of the raw lignite, the char retains 75 per cent of the heating value. This obviously advantageous shipping factor ultimately may mean that char processed from coal will be shipped to other parts of the West for use in power plants and manufacturing industries when fuel oil becomes short.

In the Bureau of Mines process, lignite is crushed to one-quarter inch particles or smaller. To remove the moisture, the crushed fuel is "boiled" at 350 degrees Fahrenheit in a fluidized dryer that uses the hot products of combustion or flue gas as the heating medium. Then the hot, dry fuel is moved pneumatically to a carbonizing reactor, where it is burned with air at a temperature of 950 degrees Fahrenheit to extract the tar oils and obtain a char. This transformation can be made at an over-all thermal efficiency of about 91 per cent, according to V. F. Parry, chief of the Bureau's Denver Laboratories and the man under whose supervision the process was developed.

The large amounts of electricity required by Alcoa's Milam County activity will be generated by steam-driven equipment using the lignite processed by the carbonization method. The power-generating facilities will be built and operated for Alcoa by the Texas Power and Light Company.

The Bureau of Mines has designed for this purpose a 575-ton-a-day lignite processing unit patterned after its own two pilot plants — 5-and-25-ton-a-day units that have been proved by test operations in Denver. A battery of twelve 575-ton-a-day units, costing approximately 9 million dollars, will be required to supply fuel for generating the power required by the Alcoa smelter. Using nearly 7,000 tons of lignite daily, they would produce 3,200 tons of char and 2,300 barrels of tar.

Alcoa's Milam County plant will have a capacity of 85,000 tons of metal annually, with initial production scheduled for the fall of 1952. When in full operation, the plant will employ about one thousand persons.

**Trend to Lignite Believed Underway**—An analysis of this switch to lignite has

been made by several trade papers, business papers, etc., and the general thought is that Alcoa will profit as a result of its pioneering in this field. In the first place the firm will have a head start on its competitors (Kaiser and Reynolds) in winning the race against ever increasing power generation costs, which must be kept down if aluminum is to remain competitive, and constantly dwindling sources of power supply, and will not have to depend upon federal power development which, at best, is an on-again-off-again proposition. Secondly, there is the possibility of developing a hydrocarbon business through the processing of lignite products.

Several other jobs have been forecast for lignite. Many see utilities as the largest users of lignite in years to come. Lignite produced power may be used to mill taconite and other low-grade ores in Minnesota. There is also a possible market for lignite in the burning of iron sulphides to produce sulphuric acid from the resulting sulphur dioxide, as well as in the separation of manganese from iron ores.

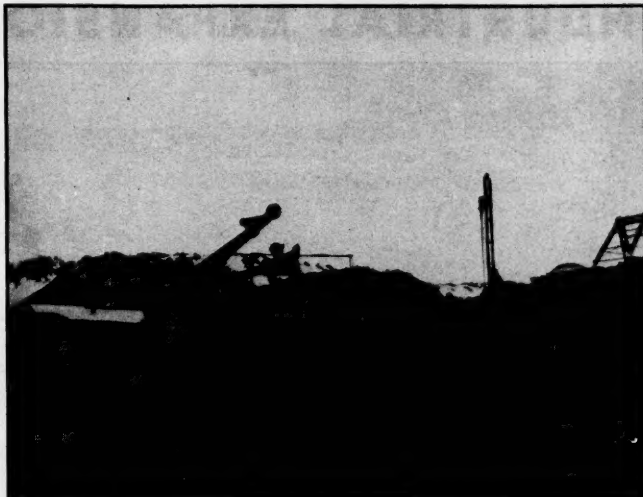
#### Defense Production Creates Demand

—But regardless of how long it takes for lignite to be the accepted fuel at other responsible operations, its use as a source of electric power is certain to increase steadily in the immediate future. Mining engineers have long assumed that its utilization would shoot upward as the supply of natural gas and petroleum began to diminish; current wartime drains on these fuels may advance lignite's position by a quarter century. A definite indication was contained in an official statement issued by Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson on September 23, when he advised aluminum producers in the power-short Pacific Northwest that some plants should be moved to other areas as a defense measure.

For economic reasons, exploitation of lignite for power generation will necessarily be confined to those areas close to lignite deposits, and in no case is it expected to have any considerable adverse effect upon bituminous coal and coal's existing markets. In the Texas power plant, for example, lignite char will supplant natural gas. Very little coal is consumed in Texas, and when lignite goes to work there it will have the role of a new assignment for solid fuel.

**Most Lignite is Surface-Mined**—As in all solid fuel mining, one of the first steps toward acquiring a successful lignite mining operation is the location of the property. Since about nine-tenths of America's lignite production comes from surface mines at the present time—an increase of 25 per cent in the past ten years—some of the principal factors involving the opening of a mine are the depth of the overburden, type of overburden, depth and condition of the lignite seam, and most important—the condition and quality of the lignite itself.

The equipment used to strip or remove the overburden—or dirt—from above the lignite bed consists of large



Mining lignite in North Dakota by the stripping method which is expected to be used in Texas. A huge power shovel removes 35 to 50 feet of soil, uncovering the lignite; then smaller shovels scoop the fuel into trucks.

electric power shovels, bulldozers, and scrapers. Smaller electric shovels gouge into the lignite and load it into trucks or railroad cars.

At Milam County the lignite will receive an entirely new treatment. But elsewhere, particularly in the principal consumption areas of North Dakota, lignite is taken to preparation plants for breaking, crushing, and sizing before it goes to market. Here it is custom-prepared for domestic or industrial use. Principal users are the electric utility

companies, packing plants, creameries, sugar companies, flour mills, railroads, state and federal institutions, and—of course—home owners.

About half of all the lignite produced in America is used for heating purposes, with the remainder providing the power to generate electric power. Within the next few years the figure is certain to move upward at a phenomenal rate, for the Texas Power and Light Company alone will consume more than two million tons each year.



Loading lignite for haulage from the surface-mining operation to the preparation plant. Lignite is also mined in underground operations. It may ultimately be taken from deep mines in Texas.

# INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION



## IN MARYLAND

Black & Decker Manufacturing Company is building this million dollar plant at Hampstead. B & D is the world's largest manufacturer of portable electric tools. The new plant is expected to be ready for occupancy in the spring of '52. The Austin Co., builders.

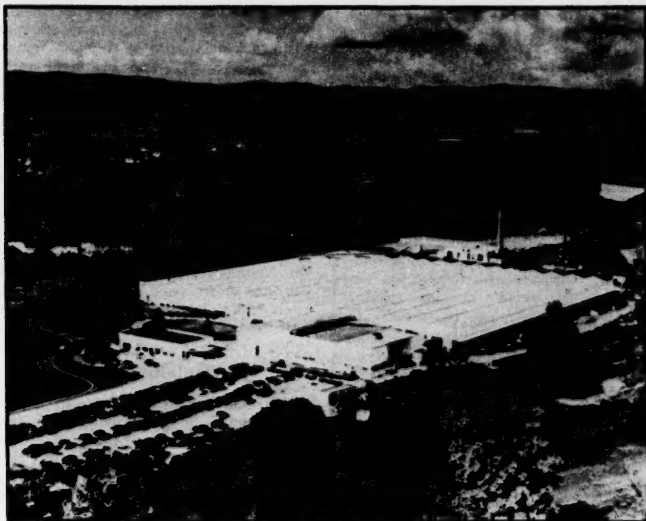


## IN TEXAS

National Container Corporation is erecting this corrugated container plant in Dallas' new Santa Fe Industrial District to serve the growing market in the Southwest. Leimbach Bros. is the architect. General contractor, C. E. Fritch.

# INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

## IN VIRGINIA



New plant of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. at Marion. Containing over 330,000 square feet, this modern facility will be in full operation, producing reinforced plastic parts, before the end of the year.



## IN NORTH CAROLINA

The new Hatch Mill of Deering-Milliken Co., nearing completion at Columbus, exemplifies the trend of locating new industry near resort areas to give personnel easy access to recreation. This \$4,000,000 mill will produce fancy woolsens.



## U. S. Steel Publishes Book To Mark 50th Anniversary

The United States Steel Corporation is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year, and to mark the milestone the firm has published a beautiful book entitled *Steel Serves the Nation*.

Beautifully designed and printed, and including page after page of pictures—with many exceptionally fine color reproductions—that are interesting not only as photographs, but from an historical point of view as well, the book summarizes U. S. Steel's outstanding achievements since its founding in 1901. It traces the company's history from its origins, through its formative years, through two world wars, up to date.

The book also traces the steel-making process, noting the many refinements that have been made over the years, and the thousands of uses of steel in today's world.

### USS and The South—TCI

There is a section devoted to USS subsidiary companies, and of special interest to southerners are the paragraphs concerning TCI and Virginia Bridge Co.:

"Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. originated in Tennessee in 1880, and moved to the vicinity of Birmingham, Ala., in 1886. In the years following the construction of its first steel plant, the company developed into the largest steel producer in the South and became prominently identified with the growth of Birmingham as a great steel center.

"In 1905, a syndicate acquired a majority of the capital stock of the company and planned an extensive enlargement program by which the ingot and rail capacity would be doubled. Construction of the new facilities was still under way when the financial panic of 1907 struck the nation. Numerous banks and trust companies failed throughout the United States. Credit was virtually suspended.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. then had a floating debt of \$4,000,000 and an expert who had recently appraised the company's plants estimated that it would take \$20,000,000 to put the company on a sound financial and competitive basis—a sum of money the syndicate was not prepared to advance. This adverse condition of the company, aggravated by the panic, caused a severe depreciation in the value of the company's stock. As a consequence of this, one of the chief brokerage houses in New York, which held large quantities of the stock as collateral, was in dire financial straits. If the brokerage house should fail it was feared that this would greatly intensify the panic and cause a chain reaction of many other business failures. With the purpose of warding off such a disaster, representations were made to Judge Gary that U. S. Steel buy the properties of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., which would restore the value of the company's stock.

"Judge Gary rejected the proposal. As the financial panic tightened its grip on the nation and the salutary effects of

the purchase were insistently pressed upon him, Judge Gary finally yielded, but only on the condition that the entire matter be put before President Theodore Roosevelt. This was done in an overnight visit to Washington by Judge Gary and Henry C. Frick. The President voiced approval of the project, a position later sustained by the Attorney General and the United States Supreme Court. The purchase was completed on November 1, 1907.

"Large sums of money have since been spent by U. S. Steel in modernizing and diversifying the products of this southern subsidiary. Identifying itself intimately with the economy of the South, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. has been part and parcel of the phenomenal progress in southern agriculture and industry.

### Virginia Bridge

"Virginia Bridge Co. has been a member of the U. S. Steel family since 1936. It is the largest fabricator and erector of structural steel in the South. It is noted for the versatility of its services and particularly for engineering construction of a highly complicated nature involving precision workmanship.

"This latter specialty of the company qualified it eminently for the job of fabricating Bailey Bridges during World War II. Of British design, the bridge consisted of prefabricated sections that could be quickly assembled and thrown across any gap up to 240 feet, without the aid of pontoons. The Bailey Bridge has been credited with speeding the advance of Allied armies in the African and Italian campaigns and in the liberation of France. It was also used to advantage in the Pacific theatre of war.

"One reason why the Bailey Bridge could be so quickly assembled was the fact that Army Engineers did not have to take time to fasten nuts and bolts. The joints were held together by steel pins. Since bridge erection often took place under enemy fire, rapid assembly of the sections required that they fit

together with unerring precision. Since each bridge unit had to be interchangeable with units produced by various contractors in America and England, the prefabricated sections were made with the close accuracy employed in the manufacture of fine machinery. Virginia Bridge Co. was ideally suited for this kind of work and was one of the principal fabricators of Bailey Bridges during the war.

"For some years, Virginia Bridge Co. has made a study of steel deck construction for stadiums and grandstands which has won it leadership in this field of structural work. Its manual on stadiums, distributed by the American Institute of Steel Construction, ranks as an authoritative guide on the subject. Outstanding examples are the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans, the Orange Bowl in Miami, and the Gator Bowl in Jacksonville, Fla.

"The versatility of Virginia Bridge Co. is exemplified by the type of customers it has served—railroads, mining, chemical, textile, paper and petroleum industries, state highways departments, municipalities, schools and colleges."

### Kenneth H. Gayle, Jr., Named President By Ingalls

Kenneth H. Gayle, Jr., former vice president in charge of sales of The Ingalls Iron Works Company, Birmingham, Alabama, has been elected president of the company succeeding the late R. I. Ingalls, Sr.

Mr. Gayle joined the Ingalls organization in 1923 soon after his graduation from The Virginia Military Institute. Prior to his taking charge of Ingalls' New Orleans office in 1925, he was an engineer in the Birmingham office.

Mr. Gayle opened Ingalls' New York office in 1927, then moved to Pittsburgh to establish a branch fabricating plant at Verona. He later returned to New York and since has been in charge of the area served by that office.

Mr. Gayle will make his headquarters at the executive offices of the company in Birmingham.

### New Branch For Trailmobile



New factory branch of the Trailmobile Co., in Memphis, Tenn. The plant is equipped with the most modern facilities for the repair and maintenance of truck-trailers.



# SOUTHERNERS AT WORK

## Intracoastal Canal Assn. Names Garner and Hill

The Intracoastal Canal Association recently announced the selection of two distinguished Texans for membership on the advisory council. They are John Nance Garner and Lon C. Hill.

Mr. Garner, former Vice President of the United States, is one of the few survivors of the historic group who organized the association in Victoria in 1905. He devoted much of his illustrious career to the promotion of the Canal, and his ability, persistence and devotion to the cause were instrumental in obtaining authorizations and appropriations for this waterway in the early years.

Lon C. Hill, President of the Central Power and Light Co. with headquarters in Corpus Christi, is widely known for the leadership and public service which have characterized his eminent business career. For many years he has worked for the well-being of the Gulf Coast, and in particular he has faithfully promoted the development of water transportation in the public interest.

Mr. Garner and Mr. Hill succeed two life-long members of the Advisory Council, Craig F. Cullinan of Houston, deceased, and F. P. Dodge of Port Arthur, resigned.

## Cragin Heads El Paso Industrial Committee

C. C. Cragin, vice president and general manager of El Paso Natural Gas Co., has been named chairman of the executive committee of a group formed recently who will work to bring new and permanent industries to El Paso.

The other members of the executive committee are W. R. Blair, vice president of the Southwestern Portland Cement Co.; E. M. Kelly, manager of Southern Union Gas Co.; George Matkin, president of the State National Bank; Ed McL. Tittmann, general manager of El Paso Smelting Works; Carter Womack, president of El Paso Electric Co., and Sam D. Young, president of El Paso National Bank.

It was decided that the general committee would be composed of not more than thirty members. A name for this committee has not yet been decided upon.

## Dean A. McGee Named Chairman Coastal Engineering Conference

Dean A. McGee, executive vice president of the Kerr-McGee Oil Industries in Oklahoma City, has accepted the chairmanship of the Second Annual National

Conference on Coastal Engineering at Houston, Nov. 7 to 10, Conference Secretary Charles E. Balleisen of Southwest Research Institute has announced.

Balleisen also disclosed that Attorney General Price Daniel of Texas would speak on some phase of the tidelands question at the dinner Nov. 7, and revealed the program would include talks by some of the best known authorities on coastal engineering, oceanography and meteorology in the nation.

S. J. Buchanan of Texas A. & M. College will speak on "Foundation Problems on the Gulf Coast," while W. A. Price, also of Texas A. & M., will discuss "Ship Channel Orientation in Relation to Operation and Maintenance."

J. W. Johnson of the University of California will deliver a paper on "Generalized Wave Diffraction Diagrams"; Colonel E. E. Gesler of the Beach Erosion Board in Washington, D. C., will treat "Economies of Coastal Structures," and R. O. Reid of Texas A. & M. will talk on "Oceanographic Considerations in Marine Pipeline Construction."

"Design and Performance of Sea Walls in Mississippi Sound" will be the topic of F. Escoffier of the Mobile District, Corps of Engineers; "Instrumentation for Oceanography" will be discussed by W. A. Mussen of Southwest Research Institute, and "Operational Forecasting" will be treated in a paper by A. L. Glenn of A. L. Glenn and Associates, New Orleans Municipal Airport, New Orleans.

Full information on the meeting is available from Southwest Research Institute which is sponsoring the conference together with a number of universities, colleges and professional and technical organizations in the area.

## Middle South Utilities Names Sloan to Board

George A. Sloan has been elected to the Board of Directors of Middle South Utilities, Inc. Edgar H. Dixon, President, announced recently. Mr. Sloan is President of Blue Ridge Mutual Fund, Inc., President of the Nutrition Foundation and a Director of a number of other companies including Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Great American Insurance Co., and United States Steel Corp.

## Maxwell, Williams Named Vice Presidents by Temco

The election of John A. Maxwell, Jr. and Clyde Williams as vice presidents of Texas Engineering and Manufacturing Company, Inc., Dallas, Texas, was announced recently by TEMCO president Robert McCulloch.

Maxwell has been named vice president in charge of manufacturing, McCulloch said, and Williams has been named vice president-comptroller. The Temco president also reported that Latham Leeds of the law firm of Carrington, Gowan,



John A. Maxwell

Johnson and Walker has been elected as secretary of Temco.

Both Maxwell and Williams were members of the original group who started with the company when it was founded



Clyde Williams

as a limited partnership in November 1945.

A native of Lancaster, Penn., Maxwell graduated from Lawrenceville School and attended Princeton. In 1925 he went to work for Follmer Clogg & Co., Inc.—then the world's largest manufacturer of umbrellas. He remained with that com-

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(Continued from page 49)

pany 12 years rising to the position of factory manager.

In 1937, Maxwell moved to Corpus Christi, Texas where he became Texas state distributor for DeWalt Products Corp., manufacturers of woodworking equipment.

Following the outbreak of World War II, he joined the Texas Division of North American Aviation, Inc. in 1942 as a scheduler in the manufacturing coordination department and rose successively to supervisor of scheduling for the B-24 project and manufacturing coordinator for the Texas Division.

He started with Temco as superintendent of manufacturing control, later becoming administrative assistant to the president and then works manager, a position which he will continue to hold as a vice-president.

Williams is a native of Mineola, Texas and attended Baylor University. He joined Dallas Power and Light Co. in 1929 and remained with them seven years in the accounting department. In 1936 he joined the X. R. Gill Studebaker agency as credit manager, and in 1938 joined Ernst and Ernst as an accountant.

Williams went with the Texas Division of North American Aviation, Inc. in 1941 as head of general accounting and rose to the position of chief accountant for the division.

When Temco was founded, Williams went with the new company as chief accountant, and in 1946 when Temco was incorporated, he became secretary and assistant treasurer of the corporation, a position he has held until his current promotion to vice-president-comptroller.

### National Container Names Holden To Manage new Box Plant

Thomas M. Holden has recently been appointed general manager of National Container Corporation's new \$1,000,000 corrugated box plant in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Holden will be in overall charge of production and sales at the new plant which is now under construction in the Santa Fe Industrial area of Dallas.



Thomas M. Holden

### Black & Decker Names Spaulding Sales Manager

The appointment of John F. Spaulding as Sales Manager of The Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Towson, Md. has been announced by Alonzo G. Decker, President. Mr. Spaulding in his new capacity will supervise the sales of Black & Decker



John F. Spaulding

and Home Utility Tools to distributors in the United States and Canada.

Spaulding joined Black & Decker in 1926 as a Sales Engineer in St. Louis and rapidly advanced in the Sales organization becoming Manager of the Buffalo (N.Y.) Branch of the portable electric tool firm in 1931. He has held this position since then. Under Mr. Spaulding's energetic guidance, the Buffalo territory business of Black & Decker expanded to such a point that a Sales and Service Station was added in Pittsburgh, part of the territory, in 1939.

Mr. Spaulding will succeed Glen H. Treslar who was recently promoted to Vice President in Charge of Sales.

### Bendix Names Fenhagen, Jagger to New Posts

F. Donald Fenhagen has been named manager of public relations and advertising at Bendix Radio Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation at Baltimore. Mr. Fenhagen succeeds Leo G. Sands, former director of public relations and advertising, who has been promoted to another post in Detroit.

Fenhagen joined Bendix in February 1951 as a member of the public relations staff after serving two years as executive director of the Maryland Public Expenditure Council. Before this he was an executive director of the Maryland Classified Employees Association. Mr. Fenhagen is a member of the Baltimore Public Relations Council and the Jr. Association of Commerce.

Bendix has also announced the appointment of Walter D. Jagger as assistant

manager of government sales. Mr. Jagger has spent 10 of his 12 years at Bendix at Bendix in the sales department. Just previous to his new appointment he served as administrative assistant to the general sales manager.

### Southern Regional Research Inst. Holds Open House Celebration

Nearly 750 visitors participated in an Open House celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the American Chemical Society at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans the week of September 10-14. The event also marked the tenth anniversary of research in the Laboratory building completed in 1941 following Congressional authorization of the Laboratory in 1938.

A special Open House Committee, headed by William A. Wellborn of the Engineering and Development Division, and composed of representatives from all research divisions and the Director's Office, arranged the affair.

Eighty separate tours were conducted by a crew of 28 guides selected from the Laboratory staff of 320 employees. Each tour included 12 stops in the chemical laboratories, the engineering plant, and the textile unit, where more than 20 research products were displayed and described.

While the Laboratory itself was contributing to the national ACS celebrations in this manner, eight members of the scientific staff were in New York for the meetings there. Papers were pre-

### Temco Names Don Balfour Factory Manager

Don Balfour, former works manager at the Nashville Division of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. during World War II, and more recently plant superintendent for AVCO Manufacturing Co. at Nashville, took over the position of factory manager at Texas Engineering and Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dallas, Texas, effective September 28, Robert McCulloch, Temco president, has announced. He succeeds O. E. Witbeck who is resigning to go into business for himself.

### CORRECTION

Last month we carried an item in these columns concerning the 1951 Session of the Southwest Institute, and the election of Col. W. Marvin Hurley as president of the 1952 session. In the item we associated to Col. Hurley and his assistant, William B. Black, Jr., with the Dallas Chamber of Commerce instead of the Houston Chamber, where Col. Hurley is executive vice president and general manager, and Mr. Black is assistant general manager.

Mr. J. Ben Critz is well known as the vice president and general manager of the Dallas Chamber, having held that post for the past 21 years.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD sincerely regrets its error.

## Square Saw Blade

Clark & Sawyer, Inc., 602 Mateo St., Los Angeles 21, Calif.—A complete line of square blades. Operating on what is said to be an entirely new cutting principle, the blade, known as the Squared-Circle Saw Blade, is said to handle all types of cross-cutting and rip-sawing faster than the conventional type saw blade.



Squared-Circle Saw Blade

The manufacturer also states that the blade requires considerably less power to operate. Other advantages claimed include fewer teeth to sharpen and set which results in lower upkeep.

This saw blade is available in all standard size and shape arbors.

## Hydraulic Jack

Templeton, Kenly & Company, 1020 S. Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.—The Simplex Rol-Toe, a 25-ton capacity hydraulic jack of new design. The outstanding feature, the manufacturer points out, is that the lifting Toe capacity is identical to the lifting capacity on the Cap. The toe rides on a bearing roller that carries the radial head against a stationary ram's flat-milled surface. The whole lifting operation is said to be smoother and easier because the broad  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$  toe always remains in an even position. The Rol-Toe, Model RTJ-25, has a 7-inch lift, with minimum heights of  $2\frac{1}{4}''$  when lifting on the toe and  $14''$  when lifting on the cap.

Other benefits claimed are the fact that the ram does not travel—the sturdy integral construction of the head toe shortens off-center loading and brings the toe closer to the center of the ram. Equal efficiency is obtained in an upright or horizontal position. The oil reservoir is independent of the load-lifting housing to eliminate pressure stress and prevent oil leakage.

## Twist Drill

D. R. Carner Co., Inc., 106 Hospital St., Providence, R. I.—Twist drill, called "Screw-Mate" because it matches the body shape of the corresponding size wood screw. This 3-in-1 drill will countersink, drill shank clearance, and drill tapered pilot hole all in one operation, according to the company.

For manufacturers and boat builders who counterbore and plug their fastenings, a Screw-Mate is available which counterbores, countersinks, and drills tapered pilot hole in one operation. All Screw-Mate drills are made from hardened and ground high-tungsten steel, and in most cases they outlive ordinary drills, reports the maker.

## Plastic Finish

Minnesota Platon Corporation of Pipestone, Minnesota—Platon, a pure phenolic plastic finish for wood surfaces, with wear and corro-

sion resisting qualities claimed far superior to ordinary paints and varnishes.

According to the manufacturer, the finish contains no oil or other deteriorating substances and consequently is alcohol and moisture proof, acid resistant, fire retardant and resistant to all the usual elements of corrosive wear. The company states that surfaces finished with Platon will retain a high gloss for years and require no waxing or scrubbing.

Applied cold by brushes, sprayers or dipping processes, Platon becomes dust-free within 10 minutes, is tack-free within 30 minutes and dries within 4 hours to a glossy, non-slippery finish which will not chip, crack or peel, reports the maker.

## Industrial Glove

Washington Glove Corp., 106 N. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.—A reversible plastic-coated glove, so constructed that it can be worn on either hand.

Using the slogan "Four-Gloves Wear in Every Pair" (because of the reversible feature), the makers have developed them for practically every type of industrial use. For glove users with a particular, specific glove problem, Washington Glove Corp. has a testing laboratory to work out a satisfactory solution.

Fully Jumbo-cut, the gloves have a soft, fleecy lining for the ultimate in hand comfort. Strong yet pliable, because of the unusually superior impregnating plastics used, they are claimed to easily outwear leather or rubber gloves, customarily used for industrial work.

## Bench-Type Parts Cleaner

Graymills Corporation, Evanston, Ill.—A new low-cost bench-type parts cleaner, The Brush Flush, with handy fountain brush action.

It features a hollow handle brush attached to the pump, with a tube, to produce a steady flow of clear solvent at the end of the bristles. Oil, grease and dirt are flushed



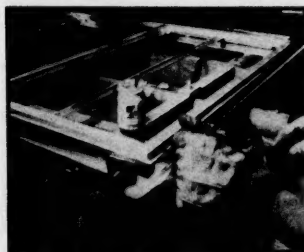
Graymills Brush-Flush

away as they are loosened with the brush. It is said to be ideal for repair men who dislike the slow "bucket and brush" scrubbing method. The low cost of Brush-Flush now makes it possible for every mechanic to have his own cleaning unit. Graymills UL listed solvent is used with Brush-Flush. Only three gallons required for one filling.

# NEW PRODUCTS

## APCO Brazing Operation

Aluminum Products Co., 1901 Franklin Ave., Houston, Tex.—Manufacturers of double-hung windows marketed under the name of APCO, fabricated of extruded alumi-



Close-up of Brazing Operation

num, has substituted brazing for mechanical joints at the corners of the windows to effect economies and produce a better product.

Key to the success of the redesign, according to the manufacturer, was the adoption of No. 31 sheet aluminum brazing rod and No. 31 brazing flux, produced by All-State Alloys and Fluxes, and distributed by Big 3 Welding Equipment Co., through The Smith-weld Co. of Houston. Reason for selecting this rod and flux was that the low working temperature would permit the operation to be performed without danger of burn-throughs.

As a result, the joints have a neater appearance, which pleases the customer, the work is easier and quicker to complete, and the finished joint is said to be at least as strong, if not stronger, than the base metal.

## Noise-Meter

Herman Hosmer Scott, Inc., 385 Putnam Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass.—Improved new Type 410-B Sound Level Meter is used for accurately measuring noise, sound, and vibration, which often have harmful effects on human nerves, efficiency, and hearing. A very rugged, compact, and accurate instrument is made possible by use of subminiature tubes and components, together with patents-pending miniaturization techniques. The meter meets all specifications of the American Standards Association for Sound Level Meters.

This new model features greater low-frequency range, electrical circuit improvements, and mechanical design refinements.

## Industrial Fabric

The Pellon Corporation, 17 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.—A new unwoven fabric which opens great possibilities for industrial application. The fabric, called Pellon, consists of a fibre fleece bonded by a novel process. The structure permits the trapping of twice the amount of air than a comparable woven wool fabric. The material does not shrink nor crease and has an almost complete power of recovery. The incorporation of fillers can easily be accomplished without interference with the permeability of the material. Wherever porosity and power of absorption is a required feature like in fillers and protective covers, Pellon offers a new approach by hitherto unknown means.

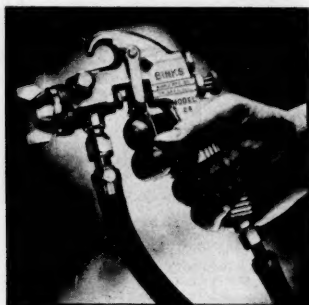
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# NEW PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 51)

## Lightweight Spray Gun

**Binks Manufacturing Co., 3122 Carroll Ave., Chicago 12, Ill.**—Inexpensive, lightweight spray gun that produces fine finishes. This gun is known as Binks Model 29. The manufacturer says that high quality finishes are obtainable with this gun because



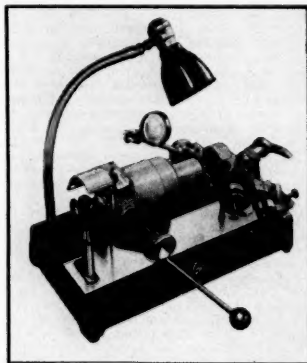
**Binks Model 29**

it uses nozzle set-ups that are standard on most of Binks heavy-duty production spray guns.

The gun body of Model 29 is an aluminum casting, which reduces the weight of the gun to just 20 ounces. Because of its lighter weight, this model should cut down operator fatigue. This feature is especially valuable now, for the defense program means more spray painting operators will be women.

## Drill Grinder

**The Dumore Co., Racine, Wis.**—A new drill grinder for two-flip twist drills, from No. 70 to 1/4-inch, either straight or tapered shank. This tool is said to offer the small drill user very interesting economies in increased



**Dumore Grinder**

hole production, lower drill costs, reduction of scrap loss, and improved hole finish and tolerance.

Its speed, accuracy, rugged construction and simplicity of operation, it is claimed, means that even untrained help can grind drills right the first time, thereby freeing foremen and trained operators for more productive work.

## Self Adjusting Sling

**The Caldwell Co. of Rockford, Ill.**—A new model sling that is self-adjusting, known as the Adjust-A-Leg Equalizing Sling.

This sling consists of an equalizing unit and a wire rope sling. The equalizing unit is placed on the crane hook and the operator moves the crane to the approximate center of gravity. The riggers hook the sling legs to the load. As the crane lifts, the legs—turning on a sheave—adjust themselves to the proper lengths. As the load lifts, the weight locks the legs in place and the load is carried level. Two-thirds of the rated load may be imposed on one leg without slippage, according to the manufacturer.

If load is to lift at a given angle, the operator judges the approximate weight proportion and moves his crane hook accordingly. After slings are once attached, crane-man does the rest.

## New Chain Vise

**Baldwin-Duckworth Division, Chain Belt Co., Springfield and Worcester, Mass.**—New Baldwin-Rex chain vise which is said to simplify disassembling, repairing or connecting roller chain.

The vise makes it possible to take apart single or multiple strand roller chain in a few minutes with ease, according to the manufacturer.

This vise is made of forged steel for long wear, with hardened jaws especially shaped for adapting to various chain sizes. Approximate adjustments are made before the chain is inserted, permitting rapid clamping.

## Colorless Compound

**American Cyanamid Co., New Product Development Dept., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.**—3,3'-Iminobispropylamine in trial-lot quantities. This compound is a colorless, high-boiling, strongly basic amine. It is completely miscible at room temperature with water and most common organic solvents.

3,3'-Iminobispropylamine has been found useful in the synthesis of ion exchange resins. Its potentialities as an intermediate for the preparation of surface active agents, pharmaceuticals and dyestuffs should be investigated, since its linear structure and the three-carbon separation between amine groups differentiate it from other available polyamines.

## Anti-Corrosion System

**Plastic Coating Corp., P. O. Box 15127, Houston 19, Texas.**—An anti-corrosion system based on Vinylite resins, made up of five coats of resin-based paint which is said to resist corrosion from weather, water and many chemicals. The company adds that by creating a flexible film with abrasion resistance, the base material, for example, resists corrosion breaks in the coating brought about by continual working and buckling of steel plates.

Use of the system on steel plates was given as an example by the company since the system will be used by a major oil company for coating 24 of its large steel oil storage tanks.

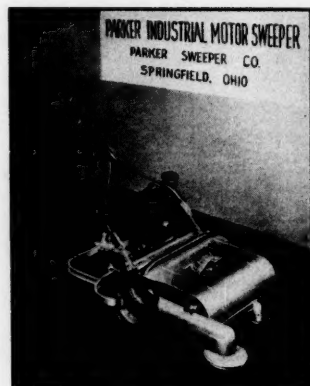
## Motorized Floor Sweeper

**Parker Sweeper Co., Springfield, Ohio.**—New Motorized floor sweeper, powered by a one h.p., 4-cycle engine.

This model comes in two widths—20" and 28". Addition of a wall brush (as illustrated) increases the sweeping width six inches.

Three types of brushes are available—an all-purpose brush of mixed fibers; a Tampico brush for exclusive sweeping of tile, terrazzo, and polished floors; and a Bassine heavy-duty brush for sweeping heavy materials, rough surfaces, etc.

As in hand models, the new motorized Parker floor sweeper is easily emptied by



**Parker Sweeper**

raising the light-weight hopper, lifting it out, and dumping the contents.

Other features include: Ball reel bearings, roller wheel bearings, and semi-pneumatic tires.

## Direct Flow Pump

**The Aldrich Pump Company, Allentown, Pa.**—A 3" stroke triplex, direct flow pump has been added to the overall line of this company. This triplex unit can operate at speeds up to 500 rpm—an increase over previous models, resulting in more work from a lighter, more compact pump, according to the manufacturer. Power ranges up to 50 hp; pressures up to 3800 psi, and displacement up to 96 gallons per minute at 790 psi, 500 rpm.

The direct flow pump was so named because it passes liquid in a straight line, directly through the working barrel. Change in plunger size can be readily made to meet alterations in pressure or capacity.

## Small Tractor

**Kalamazoo Mfg. Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.**—Addition of the model 3600 tractor to its line of material handling equipment, powered with a 13 H.P. Wisconsin engine through an automotive type clutch and three speed and reverse transmission.

## "Road Maintainer"

**Dearborn Motors, Birmingham, Mich.**—Road Maintainer, capable of many construction operations in addition to grading and leveling uses for road maintenance, according to the manufacturer.

The vehicle can be used for small community road districts, contractors and large farms and ranches. The unit's eight-foot blade is operated by a separate hydraulic mechanism powered directly by the Ford engine crankshaft.





#### HOW *Radio-Relay* WORKS

The microwaves used for telephone transmission travel in a straight line. So relay towers, like those shown, are usually built on hilltops, averaging about 30 miles apart. Each tower picks up microwaves from its neighbor, and with complex electronic equipment amplifies and focuses them like a searchlight, then beams them accurately at the next tower. And hundreds of Long Distance telephone calls ride the beam at the same time.

## New skyway spans nation with words and pictures

### BELL SYSTEM *Radio-Relay* BUILT FOR LONG DISTANCE CALLS AND TELEVISION

There's something new on the national horizon! Bell Telephone construction crews have completed the last link in a coast-to-coast *Radio-Relay* system that is unique in all the world. Today, communications ride on radio microwaves, flashed through the air from tower to tower.

It was an historic event in 1915, when wires first carried the human voice across three thousand miles of mountains and prairie. By 1942, telephone messages

were carried across the United States by another means — cable, both underground and overhead. And now comes *Radio-Relay* to supplement wire and cable!

The new system is already in use for Long Distance telephone service and coast-to-coast television. This new skyway helps make America's vast communications network even stronger and more flexible. And it could hardly happen at a better time. The demands of defense are heavy and urgent.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





## Texas Valley Gets "Industrialitis"

**M**ORE than 800,000 square feet of floor space is available for industries in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. A large part of this space has been made available in citrus fruit packing sheds, which ceased operations because of the worst and only disastrous freeze the Valley ever had.

One plant at McAllen, with 93,000 square feet of floor space, is so anxious to get an industry that it not only offers to lease the brick building indefinitely, sell it at less than half its cost, but Manager Francis Linn says the owners of the building will even invest money in some sound enterprise. Other similar buildings are available in various Valley cities.

**Industrial Clinic Planned**—Interest of business leaders in attracting industry is evidenced by the fact that the Valley Chamber of Commerce is preparing to conduct an industrial clinic to be addressed by executives of several leading manufacturers of the Southwest. The clinic is expected to draw an attendance of about 200.

Texas Valley leaders believe the Valley region is particularly adapted to the smaller type of manufacturing, such as ceramics, as well as larger industries, such as textile mills. The Texas side of the Rio Grande now has a population of 319,000 and the Mexican side, within a radius of 75 miles of McAllen, has a population of about 200,000.

**Natural Advantages**—Low natural gas rates, for example, McAllen has a gas rate from 12½ cents a thousand cubic feet downward; what is claimed to be the biggest reservoir of "peaceful" labor in the U. S.; seaports at Brownsville, Pt. Isabel, Harlingen, Rio Hondo and Raymondville; an equable climate, and comparatively low living costs, combine to offer manufacturers exceptional advantages, civic leaders believe.

The move to get industries was stimulated by a freeze last February which destroyed more than half the citrus trees in the Valley. Since this was the only

freeze in the history of the Valley that killed an appreciable number of orange and grapefruit trees, the industry is expected to be rebuilt, but the disaster brought keenly to the attention of Valley leaders that a better balanced type of economy would be beneficial. However, despite the loss of citrus income, bankers predict that deposits at the end of this year will be the highest in the history of the Valley, due to the fact that the four counties of the region, Starr, Hidalgo, Cameron and Willacy, have over 970,000 acres in cotton, which promises to yield a crop that may bring the farmers from \$175,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

## Kentucky Chamber Sponsoring Essay Contest for Students

An essay contest sponsored by the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, offering more than \$20,000 in prizes to Kentucky youth in the form of college scholarships and U. S. Defense Bonds, was announced September 25 by Mr. R. Watt, Chairman of the Industrial Development Committee of the State Chamber.

The contest, which is open to all Kentucky boys and girls of high school age, is primarily designed to afford the youth of the State an opportunity to study the needs of their towns and cities and to suggest improvements which would make their communities better places in which to live.

"What My Community Needs" is the subject on which the essays are to be written, according to Watt, who said, "The Kentucky Chamber of Commerce hopes that thousands of Kentucky boys and girls will enter the contest, study local needs and express their views as to the improvements necessary for their communities."

County contests are being sponsored locally by chambers of commerce, civic organizations, and business groups, and students in each of Kentucky's 120 counties will be asked to participate. First, second, and third prize-winning essays in each county will become eligible for judging in the regional contests. The re-

gions—four of them—are based on the State Chamber's membership divisions. From essays adjudged as the three best in each region will come the State winners. All judging will be complete and State winners announced by February 20, 1952.

Kentucky firms and businessmen have exhibited keen interest in the contest and have made the event attractive to participants by offering worth-while awards. The State awards and their donors are: \$500 scholarship, Kentucky Utilities Co., Lexington; \$300 scholarship, Standard Oil Co., (Ky.), Louisville; \$200 scholarship, J. Stephen Watkins, Consulting Engineers, Lexington; and \$100 Defense Bond, Union Light, Heat & Power Co., Covington.

## Southwide Chemical Conference Scheduled for October 18, 19, 20

The Southwide Chemical Conference, under the auspices of the American Chemical Society and the Southern Association of Science & Industry, will be held at Wilson Dam, Alabama, from October 18 to 20. Address inquiries to Damon V. Royce, Chairman, ACS, TVA Labs., Wilson Dam, Ala., or to H. M. Conway, Jr., Director, SASI, 5009 Peachtree Rd., Atlanta, Ga.

## Projected Expansions

(Continued from page 35)

is that embracing metal product industries.

This is also the one category in which the South now shows to disadvantage when projected expansion is considered.

Of the Nation's \$8.5 total, \$3.9 billion, or 46 per cent, is to go for metal products facilities. The South's percentage is 30, with \$740 million of the \$2.4 billion total going for such facilities.

**Other Categories on Par With Nation**—In all other categories, the South carries flying colors. The Region matches the Nation in facilities for minerals and mineral products, for transportation and transportation equipment, and for power.

In projected facilities for production of nondurables, the South tops the Nation decisively, and thereby accounts for its edge in overall expansion volume.

These nondurables run largely to chemicals and products of petroleum in the Southwest, and to pulp and paper, textiles and chemicals in the Southeast.

These are all traditional strongholds in Southern industrial economy. Their expansion serves to heighten the South's preeminence in their production. They are highly important to the economy of the entire Nation. It is not that these industries by any means create an overbalance in Southern economy. It is only that lack of metal product facilities create an underbalance.

All in all, Southerners can be quite proud of the record their Region currently is registering with respect to planned industrial expansion.

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## Coal Assn. Distributes Poster To Aid in Scrap Drive

A special poster, "Put Your Idle Scrap to Work," has been prepared by the National Coal Association as part of its contribution to the success of the iron and steel scrap program spearheaded by the National Production Authority. Printed in two colors, and available in 17" x 22" and letterhead sizes, this poster urges the collection of scrap for "steel ... for coal ... for defense." The larger size is for display in offices or on mine bulletin boards.

NPA has commended the coal industry's poster, the National reports, and has made wide distribution of it to salvage groups and committees all over the country.

In distributing the posters to member companies of National Coal Association a few weeks ago, John D. Battle, executive vice president, said that this salvage program can be a "means of strengthening local community relations." Mr. Battle added that the "importance of the program" can be stressed in Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis or other civic club meetings, and urged the creation of local scrap mobilization committees.

The NCA poster points out that 36 million tons of scrap are needed by the nation's steel mills. This can come from obsolete structures, old machinery and other equipment beyond repair, tools, scrap rail, mine car wheels and axles, and all other useless articles of iron and steel.

The reward for the bituminous coal industry, the poster-text concludes, is "more steel for more equipment and supplies for more coal production."

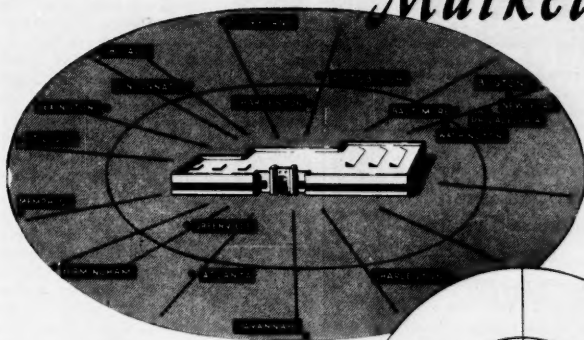
## H. K. Porter Co., Inc. Acquires Buffalo Steel Co.

H. K. Porter Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has acquired the Buffalo Steel Company, Tonawanda, New York, producers of light steel products, in a straight cash deal, it was announced today by T. M. Evans, President.

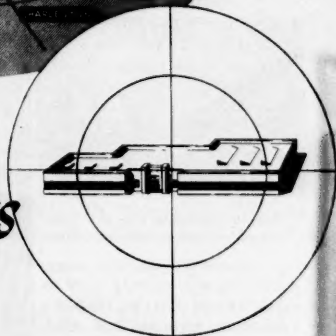
With the acquisition of this Company and Connors Steel Company, Birmingham, Alabama, last October, Porter now has a total steel production capacity exceeding 200,000 tons. Buffalo Steel Company with a total capacity of more than 70,000 tons a year, is a leading manufacturer of light steel products, producing concrete reinforcing bars, agricultural shapes, fence posts, shelving angles, merchant bars and other similar steel products. Connors manufactures products similar to Buffalo Steel, and in addition produces electric furnace steel.

The acquisition of Buffalo Steel serving the northern market, Mr. Evans pointed out, forms a quite natural combination with Connors Steel serving the South. Other Porter products include industrial rubber products, high voltage electrical equipment, oil field equipment and industrial and railroad springs.

# CENTERED *on* *Markets*

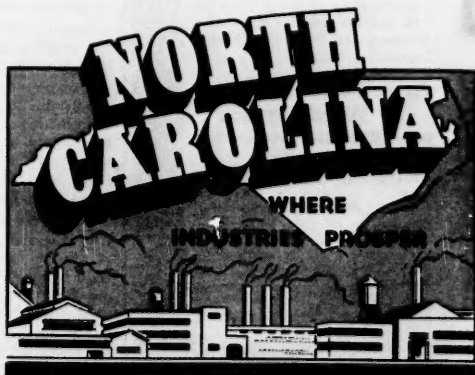


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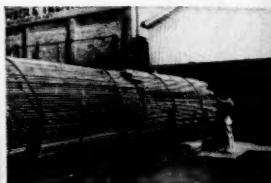
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**Wolmanized  
Pressure-Treated  
Lumber**  
Stops Rot and Termites

## Pan-Am Southern to Erect Unit For Making Coke from Crude Oil

The first major unit for production of coke from petroleum crude oil in the Gulf Coast area will be constructed by Pan-Am Southern Corporation at its Destrehan refinery. The unit will produce each month about 20 million pounds of coke vitally needed for aluminum production.

Roy J. Diwoky, Pan-Am's executive vice president, has announced that a contract has been signed with the Lummus Company, designing engineers and constructors for the petroleum industry, to build the coker.

The coker is in addition to the multi-million-dollar construction project which began this past August at Destrehan. Pan-Am is already building a catalytic cracking unit, fluid hydroformer, alkylation unit and vapor recovery unit at Destrehan. When completed the refinery will be one of the most modern and flexible in the world.

The coker, 240 feet tall, is the second such unit to be built by Pan-Am Southern. The company finished its first coker at its El Dorado, Ark., refinery last fall in a construction program which took less than one year.

The Destrehan coker will be so designed to process either heavy crude oil or the "heavy bottoms" from an adjacent refining unit processing light crude. The facilities will charge approximately 9000 barrels daily of these feed stocks and will convert this heavy material into gasoline, light gas oils and coke. The primary purpose of the coking unit is to produce high yields of gas oil which may be further processed in the catalytic cracking unit to high octane aviation or motor gasoline.

With both Destrehan and El Dorado cokers working, Pan-Am will be turning out about 5 per cent of the nation's supply of petroleum coke.

Mr. Diwoky said Pan-Am decided to construct the coking unit for several reasons, the primary one that of maximizing the expanded refinery flexibility from an operating standpoint of processing all types of available crude oil, and secondarily to permit varied operation with the demand for products other than gasoline such as asphalt, residual fuel, and domestic heating oils.

Another important consideration was the growing need in the nation for aluminum products.

"Petroleum coke is used extensively in the production of aluminum and the aluminum industry, as we in New Orleans area know, is expanding its new facilities at a very rapid rate," Mr. Diwoky said. "Six pounds of coke are needed to produce every ten pounds of finished aluminum."

It is anticipated that a large portion of the coke will be shipped to many parts of the United States, either by rail or river barge, for processing into metallurgical electrodes. The electrodes will then be used throughout the world for many metal purification operations, the major one being the electrolytic process of separating aluminum from bauxite ore.

"Coke, in addition to being competitive with coal for heating, has many other industrial uses and we plan to operate the unit for many years to come," Mr. Diwoky said.

The latest engineering techniques and improvements in construction of coking units will be reflected in the Destrehan unit.

## Forest Products Research Soc. to Hold Section Meeting Oct. 26

E. S. Harrar, Professor of Wood Technology, Duke University, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Virginia-Carolinas Section of the Forest Products Research Society, announces that the annual meeting of the Virginia-Carolinas Section will be held at the Clemson House in Clemson, S. C., on Friday, Oct. 26.

The general theme of the technical discussions, "Panel Manufacture, Current Practices and New Developments," will be highlighted by a paper of interest to all furniture and stock panel manufacturers, "Redwood for Core Stock," by Mr. John Reno, Industrial Engineer for the Pacific Lumber Co. Other outstanding specialists will discuss new trends in panel gluing, controlling gluing quality at the plant, edgbanding with veneer, cutting dimension stock for panel manufacture, core gluing equipment, jigs and fixtures, and glue testing methods and procedures. The meeting is open to all who may be interested.

## Atlanta Envelope Purchases Southern Envelope Mfg. Co.

The Atlanta Envelope Co., Atlanta, Ga., announces the purchase of Southern Envelope Manufacturing Co. of Nashville, Tenn. The Tennessee plant, to be known as Southern Envelope Manufacturers, Inc., will be operated as a separate company, to manufacture and print envelopes for distribution in Tennessee, Kentucky and North Alabama.

Envelopes of all types for commercial use will be manufactured in the Nashville plant. In operation for the past twenty years, Southern Envelope Manufacturers will continue to serve the jobbing and printing trade in addition to private firms using large quantities of envelopes.

The new company will be under the management of Sigmund Held, formerly associated with Atlanta Envelope Co., in Atlanta. Other officers are David Goldwasser, president, and Charles H. Held, vice-president.

The company's manager announced plans for enlarging its production to take care of a growing demand for envelopes. In addition to new folding machines, die presses, and punch presses, the firm will install additional printing machines for printing envelopes before they are folded, in one and two colors. More than one-half million envelopes per day are expected to be made in the Nashville plant.

## New Operating Organization Formed for Ecusta Paper

The formation of a new operating organization for the Ecusta Paper Corporation, a subsidiary of Olin Industries, Inc., was announced September 17 along with the appointment of executive personnel to administer the company's two new operating divisions.

The announcement was made jointly by John M. Olin, president of Olin Industries, Inc., and John Wesley Hanes, Olin vice-president and president of Ecusta, who will administer the new divisions.

Norman H. Collisson, Ecusta vice-president, was appointed general manager of the Olin Cellophane Division.

Lawrence F. Dixon, executive of Ecusta and its affiliates for many years, was appointed general manager of the Ecusta Paper Division.

Olin Cellophane Division executives named by Mr. Collisson were: Milton L. Herzog, production manager; James L. Spencer, sales manager; E. Hartshorne, research and development manager, and E. L. Lynn, quality control manager.

Executives of the Ecusta Paper Division appointed by Mr. Dixon were: Lee M. Bauer, production manager; R. E. Matthews, sales manager; Milton O. Schur, research and development manager, and R. L. Hooper, quality control manager.

J. K. Pepper was assigned to assist Mr. Hanes and R. W. Lea, Olin Industries' director, in organization matters.

## Penna. Platinum Firm Buys Site in Southern Pines, N. C.

J. Bishop Co., Platinum Works, Malvern, Pa., manufacturers and refiners of platinum and allied metals, has announced purchase of a 20-acre tract near Southern Pines, N. C.

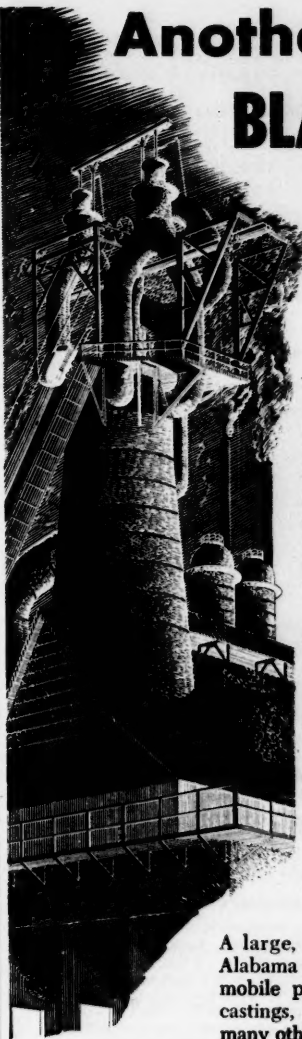
The company did not reveal when it plans to develop the property but a spokesman did say that plans were being drawn for the erection of a new plant. The company's products cover a wide range, and include laboratory equipment, tubing for temperature and pressure control instruments as well as for aircraft.

## American Woolen Co. Buys Additional Land at Raleigh, N. C.

The purchase of a 20-acre tract adjacent to the property of its recently acquired Premier Mills at Raleigh, N. C., has been announced by the American Woolen Co.

American now employs about 250 workers in the Raleigh plant, and indications are that this figure will reach 1,000 when the plant expansion program planned by the firm is completed.

According to company officials there is no expansion program in prospect immediately.



# Another Merchant BLAST FURNACE

## Will Soon Light Birmingham's Night Skies

Woodward Iron Company—one of the nation's biggest independent merchant iron producers—now has in progress the largest capital improvement program in the company's long history. Woodward's record-breaking expansion program includes construction of a new and modern blast furnace. Operation is expected to begin in the Fall of 1951.

Announcing the company's new construction program, President B. C. Colcord said:

"Prior to 1900, the bulk of merchant iron produced in Alabama was sold north of the Ohio River. Today over 95% is consumed by Southern foundries. We need additional capacity at our plant because of Alabama's rapidly accelerating industrial development.

"In the next year or two we are confident that many more plants using grey iron castings will come to Alabama."

A large, ready, nearby market now exists in Alabama for such finished iron products as automobile parts, bathtubs, boilers, pillow blocks, castings, stoves, electric equipment, gears and many others.



The Committee of 100 or any of the undersigned members of the Executive Committee will welcome the opportunity to give you confidential and specific data regarding the advantages of the Birmingham district for your plant, office or warehouse.

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Iron & Railroad Co.



## WHO'S WHERE

Appointment of **B. I. Wixey** as foreman in the new fiber glass division factory of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., at Parkersburg, W. Va., was announced recently by Donald L. McClure, plant manager. Mr. Wixey who joined Libbey-Owens-Ford in the stores department of the laminating plant in Toledo, in 1941, recently has been a labor foreman in the Thermopane factory at Rossford, which was opened in 1946, and has been expanding rapidly in the last five years. Reporting directly to Homer Wolfe, plant engineer,

Mr. Wixey will be in charge of the factory painters, truck drivers, tractor and lift operators, laborers and janitors.

**Robert Train** was recently appointed, by Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga., to take care of its cotton office. At the same time, Hugh Comer was named controller of the firm.

Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., has named **L. L. Trent** to succeed **Montgomery Montague** as personnel director. Mr. Montague has been transferred to the purchasing department.

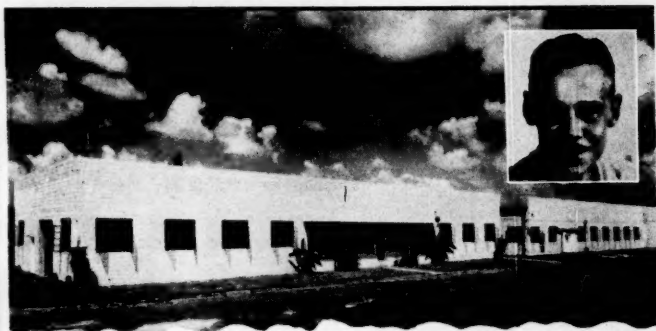
United States Rubber, Textile Division, has announced the appointment of **Sam-**

**uel R. Phillips** as assistant to the general manager. He is succeeded as manager of sales and production coordination for the textile division by **Staton J. Peele, Jr.** At the Scottsville, Va. plant of the company, **Elmer L. Johnson, Jr.**, has been appointed assistant to the manager, while retaining his position as industrial relations manager. He succeeds **Stephen A. Ward**, who is now located at the combed yarn plant at Gastonia, N. C.

**Charles B. Pharo, Jr.**, has been appointed as assistant manager in the bar sales division of the Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

**W. S. Acuff, Jr.**, has been appointed Industrial Products Sales Manager of the Building Products Division of Reynolds Metals Company, it was announced today by Vice President W. G. Reynolds, Louisville.

Mr. Acuff, whose headquarters will be in Louisville, for the past three years



## "St. Petersburg Offers Advantages for Furniture Manufacturing"

Says F. L. KEMPKER, President.

KEMPKER FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

"We have found St. Petersburg a very desirable location for our furniture manufacturing plant, which specializes in furniture designed for this semi-tropical climate. Many of the raw materials which we use, particularly woods, are available in this state, and most of the other materials come from southern areas. Most important, however, is the climate itself, which enables us to hold building costs and operating costs at a minimum. Building costs do not require expensive heat-

ing systems. Land and building costs are low, a fact which is important in this business.

St. Petersburg is a pleasant community in which to live and work. There is a good supply of skilled and unskilled labor. A great and growing market in the Southeast offers plenty of outlets for production. Considered from all angles, I believe that St. Petersburg presents many advantages to the light manufacturer."

*F. L. Kempker*

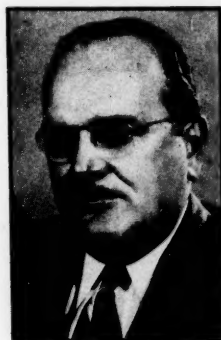
PRESIDENT

### Get the Facts

For complete information about St. Petersburg, write today, on your business letterhead, for a free copy of "INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL ADVANTAGES OF ST. PETERSBURG." All inquiries will be handled in strict confidence. Address M. C. Dunn, Director of Industrial Department, Chamber of Commerce.



**ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA** *The Sunshine City*



W. S. Acuff, Jr.

has been Regional Sales Manager for Reynolds Building Products Division in the New York Region.

Prior to going with Reynolds in 1948, Mr. Acuff spent twenty-one years with Keasby & Mattison Company as salesman, district manager and general sales manager.

Mr. Acuff will be succeeded as Regional Sales Manager in New York by **James C. Wolfe**, formerly Regional Sales Manager in that area for Keasby & Mattison Company.

**Thaddeus L. Sharkey** has joined the staff of the Rate Department of Ebasco Services, Inc., as a rate consultant. Formerly he was assistant rate engineer of Potomac Electric Power Co., Washington, D. C. He began his utility career with the Washington Railway & Electric Co. in 1931, the then parent company of Potomac Electric. Later he was transferred to the power company where he served as senior engineer in the rate department for several years. He was active in the Washington Board of Trade, and for some time in charge of research activities of its city planning group.

## Lone Star Steel to Install New Processing Line for Pipe

The first high-speed heat processing line for normalizing welded steel pipe continuously under automatic control will be built for the Lone Star Steel Co. plant at Lone Star, Morris County, Texas, by Selas Corporation of America, Philadelphia, in accordance with the general plans of Boynton Co., Chicago, consulting engineers in the design and construction of Lone Star's new steel and pipe plant.

Designed to accommodate a wide range of pipe sizes, the line will be integrated with other pipe-making equipment to form an uninterrupted production line. The uniform application of high-intensity radiant gas heat to all portions of the full pipe lengths after welding will relieve the hardened and stressed area adjacent to the weld. This rapid normalizing equipment is designed to exceed present welding speeds. The treatment produces marked improvement in the physical structure of pipe, including the transverse properties, an important factor in the higher operating pressures of oil and gas transmission pipelines.

## 3M Announces Opening of New Dallas Office

Establishment of a regional sales office and warehouse in Dallas, Tex., was announced recently by officials of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.

The new facilities, designed to permit better service for 3M customers in Texas and neighboring states, are located at 1221 Dragon St., and were open for business Sept. 4.

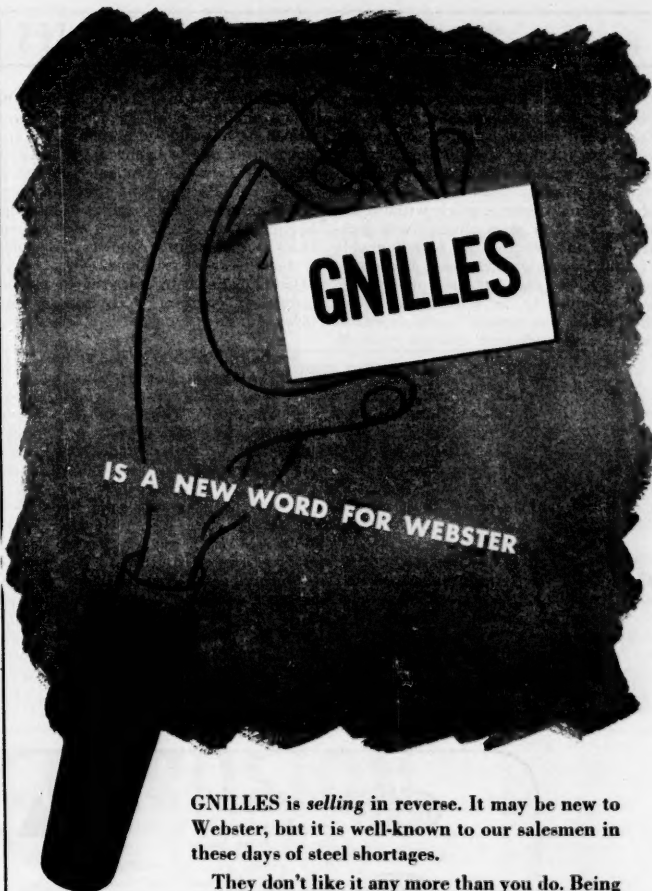
Officials in charge of the new office and warehouse are Walter F. Gruetzman, office manager; Ray Paulson, sales manager for abrasives and related products, and Fred Richardson, sales manager for cellophane tapes.

The new branch is another link in 3M's nationwide expansion program by which the company is improving service to industrial and retail customers across the nation.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. produces "Scotch" Brand Tapes, coated abrasives, "Scotchlite" Brand Reflective Sheeting, "Underseal" Brand Protective Coating, a wide variety of industrial adhesives, electrical and sound recording tapes, roofing granules and chemicals.

## Chicago Bridge Offers "Field Welding of Aluminum Tanks"

Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill., has available for distribution reprints of an 8-page article, "Field Welding of Aluminum Tanks" which describes the erection procedure for a 200,000-gal. and six 30,000-gal. aluminum tanks. The welding sequence used to prevent distortion or warping of the plates is discussed and photographs show each step during the erection of the tanks.



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They don't like it any more than you do. Being salesmen, it goes against the grain. They'd much rather be out there selling.

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**Atlantic Steel  
Company**

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## FINANCIAL NOTES

**Lion Oil Co., Eldorado, Ark.**, recently filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission which provided for the public sale at the earliest practicable date after the effective date of registration of 350,000 shares of additional common stock without par value. The new stock offering will probably be underwritten by a nation-wide group of investment houses, headed by Blythe & Co., Inc. Proceeds of the issue will be added to the working capital of the company to replace funds expended for capital additions and to provide funds for future additions.

**Alabama Power Co., Birmingham, Ala.,** is offering publicly \$15 million Alabama Power Co. 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1981, at 101.93, to yield 3.15 per cent. The issue was awarded to Morgan Stanley & Co. which heads an investment banking group at a competitive sale Tuesday on a bid of 101.2769.

**Arkansas Power & Light Co., Little Rock, Ark.**, has received authorization from the Arkansas Public Service Commission for the issuance of \$8 million of first mortgage bonds to help finance the firm's construction program. The utility plans to market the bonds at competitive bidding on October 9.

**Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.**, according to an announcement by Joseph Bowes, president, has sold \$10 million bonds and debentures to life insurance companies. Five life insurance companies bought \$5 million of 3% per cent first mortgage bonds, and seven insurance companies bought \$5 million of 4 per cent debentures. According to Mr. Bowes, Oklahoma Natural Gas will use the money to retire existing bank loans incurred under the company's program of capital expenditures.

**Southern Union Gas Co., Dallas, Tex.,** has filed a \$10 million financing program with the Securities & Exchange Commission. The plan calls for the sale of \$5 million of first mortgage sinkings funds and \$5 million of debentures, the bonds to mature in 1976 and the debentures in 1971. Both of these offerings will be handled through an underwriting group headed by Blair, Rollins & Co. Interest rates offering prices and underwriting terms are to be supplied by amendment. Proceeds from the sale will be used by the utility to pay off bank loans and to finance the company's expansion program. An additional \$3,500,000 to complete this construction program will have to be financed sometime in the future.

The Board of Directors of **International Minerals & Chemical Corporation** recently declared a regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share on the common stock of the corporation, and the regularly quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share on the 4 per cent cumulative preferred. Both dividends were payable September 28 to stockholders of record September 17. Net earnings of the firm for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, were \$6,514,130, an increase of 13 per cent over \$5,776,660 for the previous year. Earnings before income taxes were \$9,639,130, as compared with \$7,901,660 for the previous year. Income taxes increased from \$2,125,000 to \$3,125,000.

Earning per common share amounted to \$3.06 on the 2,000,000 shares outstanding at the end of the fiscal year. This compares with \$3.40 per share on the 791,870 shares outstanding at the close of fiscal '50, adjusted for a 100 per cent stock distribution made on December 29, 1950.

**Florida Power & Light Co.**, has announced that it expects to be in the market in the latter part of October with \$10 million in first mortgage 30-year bonds. This issue is to be sold at competitive bidding and the utility will use the money for plant expansion.



**High grade gas, by-product, steam and household stoker coal from Wise County, Virginia, on the Interstate Railroad.**



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



**The Premium Kentucky High Splint unmatched for domestic use. Produced in Harlan County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.**



Roda and Stonega from Wise  
County, Va.



**High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.**



**High volatile domestic, steam and by-product coal from Boone and Logan Counties, W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.**



**Genuine Pocahontas from  
McDowell County, W. Va., on  
the Norfolk & Western Railway.**



**High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on the Virginian Ry.**

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## Reforestation in South Running at All Time High

An all-time record in southern reforestation is expected during the current season, with the tree planting goal set at more than a quarter of a billion seedlings, according to a report released by Southern Pine Association.

Private industry sparked the reforestation boom in the South during the past season, the survey reveals. Of the 187,600,000 seedlings distributed from state nurseries last winter and spring, nearly 58 per cent were purchased by private companies.

The lumber industry bought nearly 21 per cent of seedling output during 1950-51, the pulp and paper industry obtained over 27 per cent, and other industries bought almost 10 per cent. In addition, lumber manufacturers planted over 6,000,000 seedlings grown in company nurseries or secured from other sources. The industry planted more than 44,300,000 seedlings on 52,000 acres of company-owned lands and distributed more than a million trees for planting by farmers.

Production totals for the various states during the 1950-51 season include:

Louisiana, 37,204,750; Georgia, 35,311,266; South Carolina, 20,615,315; Texas, 17,678,910; Mississippi, 17,623,000; Florida, 16,525,255; Arkansas, 13,076,550; Alabama, 13,074,421; North Carolina, 8,369,000; Virginia, 4,213,475; Oklahoma, 2,260,000, and Tennessee, 1,563,475.

Though all states are aiming for increased tree production for the forthcoming planting season, it was pointed out that adverse weather conditions, poor seed quality and other factors may reduce goals in some states.

The 1951-52 estimates include:

Alabama, 20,000,000; Arkansas, 22,000,000; Florida, 28,000,000; Georgia, 60,000,000; Louisiana, 45,000,000; Mississippi, 30,000,000; North Carolina, 12,900,000; Oklahoma, 5,000,000; South Carolina, 27,000,000; Tennessee, 2,500,000; Texas, 18,250,000, and Virginia, 7,000,000.

H. C. Berckes, Secretary-Manager of Southern Pine Association, emphasized that the survey results give an indication of how intelligent reforestation is tied in with scientific management and forest protection to assure the South's position as the top lumber producing region of the nation.

"During the past 25 years the South has supplied a third or more of the nation's annual lumber requirements," said Mr. Berckes. "With the present volume of tree planting plus other widespread reforestation methods, the South will continue to be America's chief warehouse for wood."

## Virginia Bridge To Build 1,000 Gondolas for N&W

One thousand 70-ton, all-purpose gondola cars will be built for the Norfolk and Western by the Virginia Bridge Company of Roanoke, the railway announced recently. The cost will be about \$6,500,000.

The 46-foot steel cars are of new design and are being built primarily to care for an increased volume of import freight—

such commodities as ores, pig iron and mahogany logs, it was said at the road's general offices. The four-foot, six-inch sides will be high enough to be handled by coal dumpers on the N. & W.'s piers at Lamberts Point, Norfolk. In periods of demand they may be called into unlimited coal service. They also may be utilized for steel, limestone, sand, gravel and other bulk commodities.

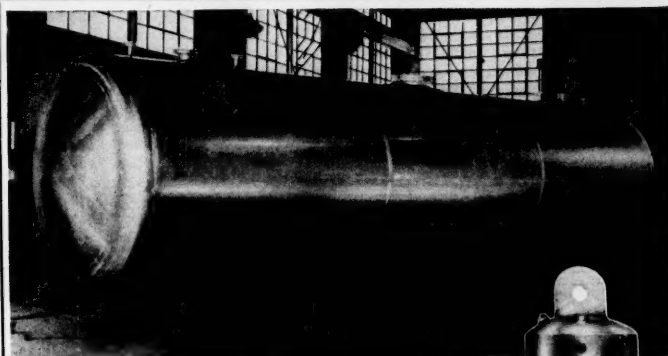
Hiram Dance, Virginia Bridge's vice-president in charge of manufacturing operations, said he was naturally glad that his company had received the job, and added:

"I think it is fine, too, that the N. & W. has kept this project in Roanoke, its head-

quarters, where it will aid the prosperity of the entire community."

Production is expected to start early next year. The N. & W. now owns 5,768 gondolas, ranging from 50 to 90-tons capacity.

The railroad's present car-building program includes four thousand 70-ton hoppers, on which construction has begun in the company's own shops at Roanoke and Portsmouth, Ohio, 500 box cars on order to Pullman, and 150 covered 70-ton hoppers, principally for hauling cement. Other cars constantly are being rebuilt or modernized. The present program will keep the railroad's shops busy through 1952.



## CORROSION Eating into Profits?

Above: 12,000 gallon storage tank for corrosive liquids, 96" dia., 34' 2" long, 13/16" shell, 1" ASME F & D Head. Right: Measuring tank for nitrogen solutions. Both manufactured from Alcoa Aluminum, for use in chemical and fertilizer industries.



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## State Taxes Reach New High 8.9 Billions Collected

State tax collections for 1951 leaped 12.6% over record totals of 1950 to establish a new high of \$8.9 billion, Commerce Clearing House announces in its State Tax Review.

This sharp increase is more than double the 1945 total of \$4.3 billion, while the rate of rise was larger than in the two previous years. Also, the capita tax burden for the 48 states averaged \$59.59, amounting to \$6.67 more than the states collected per person in 1950.

All states except one, Nebraska, reported higher tax revenues. The per capita collection for each, rounded to the nearest dollar, is presented graphically on CCH's annual state tax map just published. The 1951 totals include state-imposed taxes distributed to local governments. But they do not count non-tax revenue received by the states. In this classification are payroll levies for unemployment insurance amounting to \$1 billion in 1951.

Louisiana, with a per capita collection of \$97.66, and Washington, with \$95.03, again topped the list of states, although this year their order was reversed.

The report, based on U. S. Department of Commerce figures, shows that California collected the largest amount of any state, \$958 million, an increase of 18.1% over 1950. It ranked third in per capita collection, with \$90.50.

Arizona, listed as fourth in per capita levies, reported the sharpest rise. Its average was \$88.75, a jump of 39.1%. Other sharp rises were recorded in Massachusetts, up 25.3% on its per capita collection of \$62.75, and Wyoming, up 25% on its average of \$75.99.

Second only to California in total collection was New York with \$914 million on a per capita average of \$61.65. Pennsylvania collected \$498 million, an average of \$47.45 per person; Michigan \$453 million, average \$71.05 and Ohio \$419 million, average \$52.68.

New Jersey retained its position as the state with the lowest per capita levy, \$34.74. Alabama ranked next with \$38.19. Nebraska cut its total collection by 2.8% and held its per capita levy to \$39.65.

Among other states near the bottom of the list were Kentucky \$41.74, New Hampshire \$42.25, Georgia \$44.30, Missouri \$45.65 and Texas \$45.68.

Eighteen states imposed tax burdens averaging between \$50 and \$70. Those above \$60 were North Dakota, Wisconsin, Kansas, South Dakota, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New York, Maryland, Connecticut, Iowa, and Indiana. Those between \$50 and \$60 were Vermont, Idaho, Montana, Rhode Island, Ohio, West Virginia, and Tennessee.

A startling feature, CCH points out, is the per cent changes over the last ten years. Florida's collections were up 243%, New Mexico and Louisiana up 223%, Tennessee up 209%, and Oregon up 205%.

## Courtaulds Rayon Plant Picks Site Near Mobile

The Alabama State Chamber publication recently reported on the acquisition by Mobile, of the huge new Courtaulds rayon mill. It said:

"Mobile will get the new, giant \$10,000,000 rayon plant of the British-owned Courtaulds, Ltd.

The site, a 550-acre tract, is located about three miles south of the new \$30,000,000 steam electric generating plant being built by Alabama Power Co., at Salco.

Huntsville had been mentioned as a possible site for the plant. And in Washington, the Defense Production Authority announced that authorization for building the plant at Huntsville had been given.

Announcement of the site near Mobile was made by H. Schmelzer, Montreal, Canada, engineering representative of Courtaulds, at a meeting of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce directors.

Construction of the big plant will begin immediately. Completion is scheduled in 12 to 16 months. The first rayon will be produced in the latter part of 1952. Production of 1,000,000 pounds of rayon fibers per week is the initial goal.

Several weeks ago, Sir John Hanbury-Williams, chairman of the board of Courtaulds, said the facility would be built "somewhere in Alabama" and would cost "greatly in excess" of \$10,000,000.

In Mobile, possibility of the plant being located in the area has been talked for several weeks.

In an Alabama Power Co. petition before the Alabama Public Service Commission for authorization to build the steam generating plant at Salco, Chairman of the Board Thomas W. Martin said the plant was necessary because of "significant industrial development" proposed for the Mobile area. He said he was not at liberty to disclose just what the developments were.

The H. K. Ferguson Co., Cleveland, O., has been employed as engineering and contracting firm in charge of construction of the Courtaulds plant. The Alabama operation will be known as Courtaulds (Alabama) Inc.

The British government already has given the company permission to acquire dollar funds to pay for the plant.

Courtaulds still holds five per cent of the stock in American Viscose Corp. It once owned the American company wholly, but sold 95 per cent of its interest in 1941 to gain dollar funds for Britain's defense.

Construction of the Alabama plant will mark the return to Courtaulds to the American rayon market after an absence of 10 years."

## Gulfport Firm to Build Million Dollar Plant in Alabama

Plans were announced recently by the Gulf Naval Stores of Gulfport, Miss., for the construction of a \$1,700,000 plant at Andalusia, Ala. The plant will process pine stumps and extract resin, turpentine and pine oil from the wood.

## Experience



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accomplishment . . . a record which reflects the

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## New Orleans Lists Most Valuable Imports, Exports

Coffee headed the list of valuable imports through the Port of New Orleans in 1950, while the most valuable export commodity was cotton. This was announced recently by E. H. Lockenberg, General Manager of the Port Commission when he submitted these U. S. Dept. of Commerce figures.

The value of coffee imports for the year 1950 was \$237,835,000, with a tonnage of 280,282. The second most valuable import, sugar, was also the heaviest, valued at \$100,975,000. Its tonnage was 1,027,153.

In exports, the largest shipment was corn (1,061,221 tons) although in dollar value it was comparatively low, (\$53,632,000.). The most valuable export, however, cotton, with a dollar value of \$264,140,000 had a tonnage of only 360,568.

In citing these figures, Lockenberg pointed to the great variety of cargoes handled through the Port. Among the other major import commodities were molasses (628,973 tons), bauxite (172,848 tons), bananas (371,062 tons), wood and paper (150,973 tons) and many others.

On the export side, some of the other main items were machinery and vehicles (155,712 tons) with a dollar value of \$123,226,000, flour (286,105 tons), dollar value \$30,290,000, and wheat (301,538 tons), dollar value \$21,334,000.

Lockenberg emphasized the balance of imports and exports. "A port," he said, "to be recognized as a world port must handle a volume of both imports and exports. The Port of New Orleans is one of the few ports of the nation with a well-balanced trade. A balanced trade is, of course, an attraction to ship owners because they are likely to find an outbound cargo ready to go aboard as soon as they deliver their load."

## Norfolk & Western Names Barnhart Tax Commissioner

S. H. Barnhart, assistant comptroller of the Norfolk and Western Railway, has been appointed to the new position of tax commissioner for the railroad, effective October 1, officials of the company have announced. With long experience in the road's valuation and tax affairs, Mr. Barnhart is recognized as one of the nation's top rail tax experts.

Since he started as a machinist apprentice at Roanoke Shops in July, 1905, Mr. Barnhart has acquired a well-rounded railroad background. He became assistant engineer of tests in March, 1910, and later served as foreman of the wheel shop, engine inspector, assistant roundhouse foreman and assistant valuation engineer.

He transferred to the Valuation Department in June, 1929. He was promoted to assistant to comptroller in 1933 and was advanced to assistant comptroller in March, 1937.

Mr. Barnhart was born in Shepherdstown, W. Va., and is a graduate of Shepherd College there. He is chairman of the Southeastern Railroads Tax Conference and is active in committee work of the Association of American Railroads and

the American Railway Engineering Association.

Mr. Barnhart will be assisted in his work as tax commissioner by C. E. Lex, Jr., assistant tax commissioner, and W. F. Crueger, tax and insurance agent.

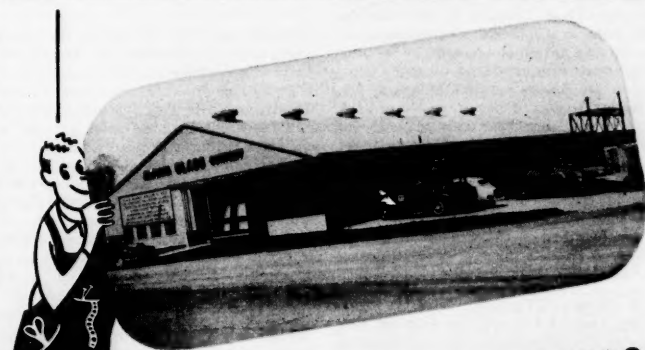
## Key Sales Staff Changes Announced by Acme Steel

Two key changes in the Acme Steel sales staff have just been announced by Mr. W. S. Huss, southern area sales manager.

William G. Polley, southern area special representative, has been appointed district sales manager at Atlanta, Ga. He fills the position vacated by the death

of Clarence A. Carrell. Bill Polley has been a member of Acme Steel Company since 1924, serving on the southern area sales staff for 21 years. He will now be in charge of sales in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Tennessee.

Replacing Mr. Polley as southern area special representative is Charles R. Lammers. Transferred from Buffalo, N. Y., Bob Lammers had previously operated in the southern area as a sales representative for two and one-half years. Joining Acme Steel in 1939, he has also served as laboratory assistant and sales engineer. A graduate of the University of Illinois, he saw naval service as a lieutenant, J.G. during World War II.



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## ARMCO STEEL BUILDINGS



## BUSINESS NOTES

**The Insul-Mastic Corporation, Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.**, has recently added eleven licensees to its national organization. Those added in the Southern states are: General Insulation & Roofing Co., Inc., 301 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky.; C. E. Thurston & Sons, Inc., 30 Commercial Place, Norfolk 10, Va.; Chris Fiedler Co., 1280 N. McLean, Memphis 8, Tenn.; and Shook & Fletcher Insulation Co., P. O. Box 2631, Birmingham, Ala.

**Paul W. Hiller** has been appointed New York District Manager of **Chemical Sales** for the Potash Division of **International Minerals & Chemical Corporation**, according to an announcement by A. Norman Into, vice-president of the Corporation in charge of this division. His offices will be at 61 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Hiller has been manager of the Products Development Department of **Innis, Speiden & Co.**, a subsidiary of **International**, since 1948. He is president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, New York, and a member of the Chemical Market Research Association.

Mr. James F. Fortiner, sales manager of the **Osgood Co.** and the **General Excavator Co.**, announces the appointment of the **Zeligson Truck & Equipment Co.**, 6707 Admiral Place E., Tulsa, Okla., as distributors of Osgood and General machinery, in the state of Oklahoma. Mr. Robert L. Zeligson is president of the firm; Mr. S. W. Lieberman is vice-president, and Mr. Samuel Zeligson is treasurer. The firm specializes in the sales and service of contracting equipment, and will stock Osgood & General parts. They will work under the supervision of Mr. William S. Hawkins of Dallas, Tex., division sales manager for Osgood & General.

**Raymond J. Kautz** of Chicago was appointed assistant manager of **Olin Products Co., Inc.**, of New York City, on September 13. The appointment was an-

nounced by James L. Spencer, vice president and sales director of **Olin Products Co., Inc.**, which is responsible for the sale and distribution of **Olin cellophane**. **Olin cellophane** is being produced in a new plant operated by and on the site of **Ecusta Paper Corporation**, Pisgah Forest, N. C., a subsidiary of **Olin Industries, Inc.**, East Alton, Ill. Mr. Kautz joins **Olin** after four years as general sales manager of the **Simmons Slicing Knife Co.** of Chicago, which he helped form and where he was in charge of sales, merchandising, marketing and packaging.

Newest member of **Hyster Co.**, sales promotion department is **Arthur F. Kramer**, according to a recent announcement by **Dar Johnson**, department head. Mr. Kramer fills a new position, that of field research work on sales promotion and sales training problems. Previously Kramer has spent several months as an administrative assistant in the general sales department, and several years as a **Hyster** retail salesman in Arkansas and Tennessee. The **Hyster Co.** manufactures materials handling equipment and tractor equipment, with dealerships in 58 countries.

**Aluminum Company of America** has announced that it is expanding its research facilities with the erection of a new building at the firm's research laboratories at New Kensington, Pa.

**Pratt & Whitney, West Hartford, Conn.**, has relocated its Detroit, Mich. office in a new building at 8626 W. McNichols Rd.

**Dow Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.**, has announced plans for expansion at the rate of \$100 million a year. Certificates of Necessity in the amount of \$288 million have been applied for by Dow. Less than half of this amount has been granted. The funds are to be used for new plants to be built at **Allyns Point, Conn.**, and **Madison, Ill.**

**United Fuel Gas Co.** of Charleston, W. Va., has petitioned the Federal Power Authority for authority to purchase a compressor station and other facilities, located in central West Virginia, from the **U. S. Steel Corporation**. Authority is being sought, at the same time, by **United**, to sell **Manufacturers Light & Heat Co.**, of Pittsburgh, some 136 miles of transmission line and other facilities now owned by the firm in northern West Virginia.

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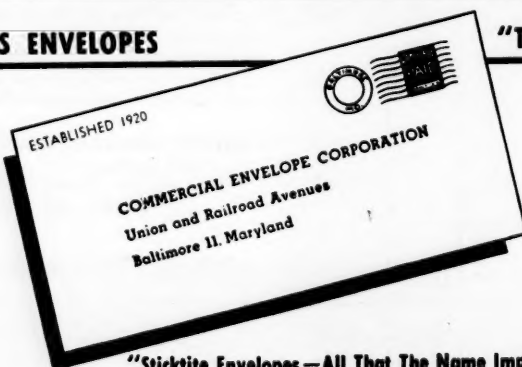
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## United Gas Seeks SEC Approval of Sale Plan

United Gas Corporation and its subsidiaries, United Gas Pipe Line Company and Union Producing Company, stated last month that it would file an application with the Securities and Exchange Commission for approval of the proposed sale of various pipe line, producing and distribution properties which these companies now operate in North Texas, it was announced by M. A. Abernathy, vice president.

The proposed purchasers of the properties are Martin Wunderlich, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Lee Aikin, of Corpus Christi, Texas, whose acquisition of the pipe line system is subject to approval of the Federal Power Commission.

The proposed sale covers United Gas Corporation's natural gas distribution systems in 17 North Texas towns, United Gas Pipe Line Company's gathering and transmission lines in 15 counties in Texas and Oklahoma, and Union Producing Company's wells, lands and leases in Wheeler and Young counties.

The application will state that United Gas desires to sell the properties for the reason that they are not connected with the main pipe line system operated by United Gas in other portions of the south and southwest, and are not capable of economic interconnection because of their geographical location.

United's employees operating the various properties involved have received in-

dividual letters advising them of the proposed sale. Those who desire to maintain their connections with United have been assured of transfers to other portions of the system.

The distribution division of United Gas Corporation has been serving customers in the following communities:

Childress County: Childress, Kirkland, Loco  
Collingsworth County: Dodson, Lutie, Samnorwood, Wellington  
Hall County: Memphis  
Hardeman County: Acme, Chillicothe, Quanah  
Wichita County: Burkburnett, Iowa Park, Wichita Falls  
Wilbarger County: Vernon  
Young County: Jean, Newcastle  
United Gas Pipe Line Company's properties covered by the sale will include approximately 640 miles of gathering and transmission lines, ranging from one to sixteen inches in diameter. These properties are located in Wheeler, Collingsworth, Donley, Hall, Childress, Hardeman, Wilbarger, Wichita, Clay, Archer, Jack, Baylor and Young counties in Texas, and Harmon and Beckham counties in Oklahoma.

## Swartwout Opens Office In Houston Texas

Establishment of a company sales and service office as of September 4 in Houston was announced by The Swartwout Company, Cleveland. Both the steam

specialties and the roof ventilator division will share space in the M and M Building. The office will serve the entire state of Texas.

William A. Sharp of Houston is in charge of ventilator sales engineering and service. Sharp is a graduate electrical engineer, University of Illinois.

J. B. Downey, in charge of steam specialties division activities, is a graduate of Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland.

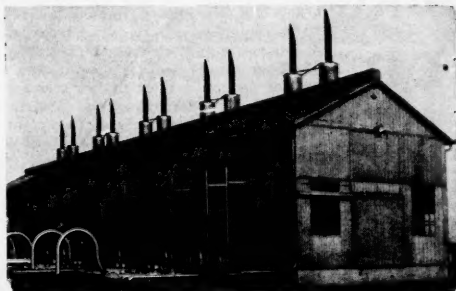
Howard T. Rieley, who has represented both Swartwout divisions for many years, will continue in this territory, operating from the company offices.

## Bowater May Establish Newsprint Mill in Tennessee

Announcement was made recently by Sir Eric Vansittart Bowater, chairman of the huge Bowater Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills, that negotiations are underway for the establishment of a large newsprint mill in Tennessee.

At the time of the announcement, early in September, Sir Eric was said to be waiting a reply from the U. S. Government with respect to a request for a certificate of necessity, which must be obtained before such a project can be started.

The plant, described as an integrated newsprint and kraft sulphite mill, would be built near Chelston in eastern Tennessee, and would have an annual capacity of 1,300,000 tons of newsprint.



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## Engineers and Architects Club Announce Leasing of Quarters

Mr. Paul F. Jahncke, Sr., President of the recently incorporated Engineers and Architects Club of New Orleans, announced recently that the quarters for the club have been leased in the DeSoto Hotel on Baronne Street.

The club has been set up as a non-profit corporation to promote the common interests of local and visiting engineers and architects, their firms, corporations and societies engaged in and interested in the business or profession of engineering and architecture.

The club rooms will be located in the newly redecorated and renovated former main dining room of the Hotel. Numerous facilities will be available for the engineers, architects, and their various technical societies and organizations. A large meeting-room is provided for use of such groups as local sections of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Architects, etc. One of the primary functions of the club is to supplement the activities of these various recognized professional technical societies. In addition to the meeting-room, an office with a secretary-manager will be available to help with scheduling of meetings, etc. Also a large, well furnished lounge with a library of current technical publications, will be open daily from 11:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

as a meeting place for the members of the club and their colleagues. Meals will be served in a special section of the club room from the excellent cuisine of the Hotel DeSoto kitchen and a small bar will be available for drinks.

The organization of this club fills a long-felt need of the community to provide facilities for the professional engineers and architects to hold their organization meetings, to meet together fraternally, to coordinate their activities for improvement of the business conditions under which the members of the profession operate, and to encourage and promote understanding among the members. In it, visiting engineers will find facilities for contacting local engineers and firms and conducting their business while in the city.

The club's organization was brought about through the efforts of members of the Louisiana Engineering Society, and the Louisiana Council of Engineers. In 1950 under guidance of Mr. L. J. Cucullu, the President of these two groups, a club committee with Mr. M. C. Abraham as Chairman Pro-tempore, was formed to determine ways and means of initiating the club. This sub-committee, composed of Mr. Abraham and Messrs. J. S. Jansen, W. S. Nelson, and Roy Johnson, with the assistance of Mr. R. M. Seago, completed the plans for the club and located the present quarters. The club was incorporated on July 31, 1951, and is gov-

erned by officers elected from the board of directors, composed of outstanding engineers and architects of this section. The following constitute the first Board of Directors and Officers of the club:

Paul F. Jahncke, Sr., President  
Waldemar S. Nelson, Vice President  
Michael C. Abraham, Sec.-Treasurer  
George S. Bisso  
Ole K. Olsen  
Rudolph B. Roessle  
Henry Boh  
David Taylor  
Walter Cooke  
E. M. Freeman

Membership in the club is open to those engineers and architects who are members of the Louisiana Engineering Society, or one of the recognized national professional engineering or architectural societies or registered professional engineers or architects.

The club rooms were opened for operation on September 5, and a special open house was held for all local engineers and architects on that evening to inspect the rooms.

Formation of this club and opening of these facilities promise to bring about more unity of effort of the organizations of engineers and architects. Through it the professional engineers and architects and their firms and corporations will be able to perform an even better job in their respective fields.

## Joy Manufacturing Co. Breaks Ground for New Plant

Ground has been broken for the construction of a million and a half dollar electrical connector division plant of the Joy Manufacturing Company, St. Louis. The building will be a combination of factory and office building comprising 124,000 square feet of floor space. The office section will be of brick and concrete and the factory will be constructed of steel, brick and glass. The plant is expected to be in use within a year. The company manufactures mining machinery.

## 14th Annual Fuels Conference To be Held at Roanoke, Va.

The 14th Annual Fuels Conference of the Coal Division AIME and the Fuels Division ASME, with the cooperation of the Central Appalachian Section AIME and the Virginia Section ASME, will take place on October 11 and 12 at the Roanoke Hotel, Roanoke, Va.

Mr. R. H. Smith, president of the Norfolk & Western Railway Co., and Walter S. Newman, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, are listed as the principal speakers at the sessions.



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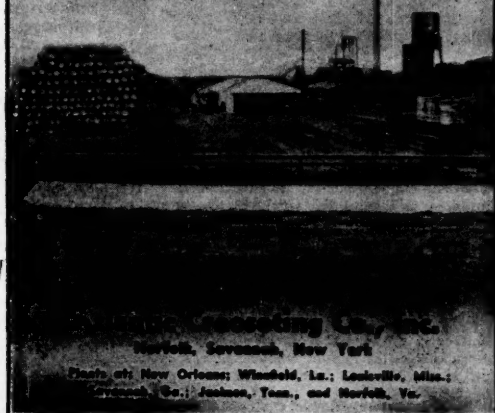
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## Southwest Research Institute Adds Specialists to Staff

An increasing workload of research in the field of engineering mechanics has necessitated the appointment of additional specialists to the staff of Southwest Research Institute recently, according to C. D. Fengeley, Chairman of Engineering Mechanics.

The appointments include:

Forrest D. Best, a junior research engineer whose special research fields are machine and architectural design.

Randolph Blumberg, research engineer who obtained his master of science degree in electrical engineering from Texas A.&M. and considers his special fields electrical engineering, mechanical solutions by electrical analogies using an A. C. network calculator, and power system load flow and short-circuit studies.

Dr. Paul Louis Czibesz, who obtained his doctorate in engineering from the Polytechnical University at Budapest, Hungary, is a specialist in the fields of aircraft design, aerodynamics in boundary layer control, static testing, stress analysis, supersonics, applied mechanics and hydraulics, experimental hydrodynamics, electronics, instrumentation and flight testing.

Alfred E. Engel, Jr., research engineer, whose specialties include nuclear power, fluid mechanics and machine design.

Thomas P. Epperson, research engineer, who received his master of science degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and whose special fields include electronic instrumentation for static and dynamic measurements, and advanced dynamics, structures, elasticity and vibrations.

J. Wray Fogwell, mechanical engineer, who received his master of science degree from the University of Kansas, and whose special fields include mechanical design, product design and experimental stress analysis.

Dr. Robert B. Grant, Supervisor of Analytical Mechanics, whose special

fields include dynamics, vibrations, linear analysis, nonlinear mechanics and system control analysis.

J. G. Joseph, whose special fields are industrial electronics and electro-mechanical systems.

Frederick E. Koebel, who received his master of science degree from Purdue University, and whose special fields are analysis and design of structures, stability and static testing.

M. M. Lemcoe, Supervisor of Aeroelasticity Section, received his master of science degree from Washington University. His special research fields include civil engineering, flutter, dynamics, static testing, experimental structures and experimental stress analysis.

James G. Steward, Analytical Mechanics Specialist, received his master of science degree from Kansas State College and includes among his special research fields those of mathematics, statistics, numerical methods and high speed digital computation.

Willis L. Mynatt, foreman of experimental set-ups, lists his special fields as model development, laboratory test facilities, aircraft construction, and supersonic dynamic wind tunnel flutter tests.

Hester Franklin Sherfey, research engineer whose special fields of work are safety devices, conveyor equipment, steel and plant equipment, store and fixture design.

## North Carolina A.S.T.E. Chapter Will Meet in Several Cities

An unusual procedure has been adopted by the Piedmont (North Carolina) Chapter, American Society of Tool Engineers, to make chapter meetings of greater service and convenience to tool engineers in the Chapter area.

Instead of following the customary practice of holding chapter meetings in the same city each month, meetings of the Piedmont Chapter for the 1951-52 season will "travel" to different cities within the Chapter area.

Thus, Winston-Salem has been selected as the site for the Chapter's December 10, January, April and May meetings. On October 8 and March 12 the meetings will be held in Charlotte, while Greensboro has been selected for the November 12 and February 12 meetings.

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The move has been made in recognition of the heavy load being carried by tool engineers—the men responsible for planning and equipping of manufacturing processes for production of both civilian and defense goods. The current demands on the time of tool engineers make it extremely difficult for them to regularly travel to all chapter meetings.

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C. J. O'DONNELL,  
Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1951.

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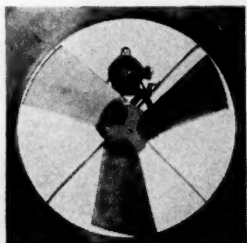
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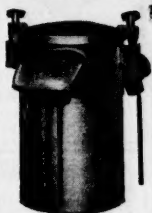
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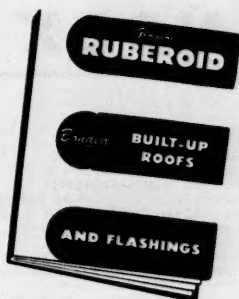


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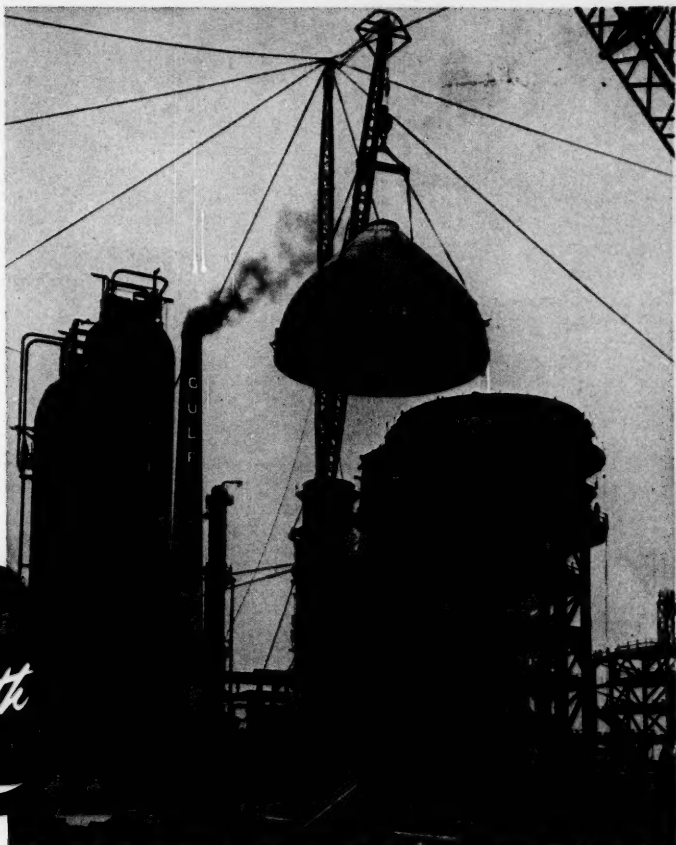
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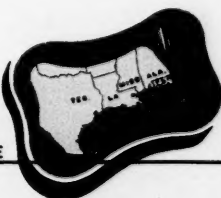
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SERVING THE



*Gulf South*



# KERRIGAN'S Custom Engineered & Fabricated Installations

Save You Time, Trouble, and Money!

From  
**SHOP DRAWINGS**  
to  
**Job-Site Delivery**

1. Using your drawings and specifications, we prepare shop detail and erection drawings for your approval (and any last minute changes).

2. From approved drawing, grating is cut to exact dimensions with all cutouts, banding and any miscellaneous fabrication performed.

3. Each piece is then plainly marked to insure identification for field erection.


4. Grating is shop assembled and checked for compliance with detail drawings before shipment is made.

5. Erection is now a simple matter, due to Kerrigan's care from raw material to finished product.

All Kerrigan grating is **WELDFORGED** by Kerrigan's exclusive process to form one **INSEPARABLE** unit. Specify **KERRIGAN** grating and stair treads and contact any Kerrigan plant or sales office for expert service and fabrication.

Write for New Catalog—  
"A Picture Story of Kerrigan"



  
**WeldForged**  
TRADEMARK  
**GRATING**  
and  
**STAIR**  
**TREADS**

## KERRIGAN IRON WORKS, INC.

General Sales Office  
274 Madison Ave., New York City

Mid-West Sales Office  
2725 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago